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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

Vol. XVIII.—New Series, No. 667.]

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LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1858.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

Vol. XVIII.- NEW SERIES, No. 667.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

OUR RELIGIOUS POLICY IN INDIA.

SEVERAL matters of quite recent date bring SEVERAL matters of quite recent date bring under our notice, once more, the question of Christianity in India. The letter of Lord Ellenborough, when President of the Board of Control, to the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East India Company, on the subject of Education, and the elaborate memorandum, on the same subject, by Sir George Clerk, Secretary of the India Board, annexed to the letter; the declaration of Lord Stanley in the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry made by Mr. Kinnaird, that the present Government would adhere substantially to the policy shadowed forth in those documents; the interchange of views which took place recently between the present Secretary of State for India, and a deputation of gentlemen connected with various Missionary societies, in reference to the meaning which that declaration may be understood to bear; the correspondence originated by the dispute between Mr. Frere, Commissioner of Scinde, and two Missionaries at Hyderabad; and, lastly, an urgent application which we have ourselves received from the Christian Vernacular Education Society in India, to commend their appeal for funds to the favourable consideration of the public—indicate that the time is at hand when it is necessary to define with precision, not merely the general relation in which the Government of India is in future to stand towards Christian enterprise in India, but the modes in which such relation will practically affect the most important of the administrative problems which press for solution.

All parties seem to be pretty well agreed in the admission, that any direct interference by the Government of India in aid of Christianity, would be self-defeating, and should, on that, if on no other account, be resolutely abstained from. There are, however, four phases of this general principle, regarded in its practical appli-cation, on which opinion is by no means so clear and unanimous as we could wish it to be. They may be thus described:—1. A public profession by the Government of India of its religious faith. 2. The conduct which the Government will exact from its officers in their unofficial capacity, in respect of their active support of the Christian faith. 3. The indirect effort of Government to undermine Mohammedanism and Brahminism by means of elementary schools. 4. The extent to which the doctrine of toleration is to be carried

countrymen, on purely Judaic principles. We prefer asking whether, considering the character which Governments in general have uniformly borne, considering what the Indian Government in particular has been, is, and is likely to be—considering the flaw in our title to rule India, the tendency and drift of much of our administhe tendency and drift of much of our administration, the threatening position in which we now stand towards its millions of inhabitants, the blood we have spilt and may yet have to spill, and the despotism we find it necessary to sanction—Christianity is likely to lose or gain in spiritual influence and power by being ostentatiously exhibited to the natives as the religious faith by which the Government professes to be controlled. Thus far, then, we go heartily along with Lord Stanley—and we thankfully subscribe our assent to his declaration "that the sphere of Government, and the sphere of theological belief, are essentially and entirely separate." We can well understand how a policy based upon this broad anti-state-church principle, should be stigmatised by the Record as "reactionary and

2. We no less decidedly dissent from the views of Lord Ellenborough, Sir G. Clerk, and, we fear we must add, Lord Stanley, on the bearing to be observed by the officers of Government in their unofficial capacity, towards aggressive Christian enterprise in India. The latter noble lord, when pointedly appealed to by the deputation, answered with some degree of reserve. His words are reported to have been to the following effect.

effect.

With regard to the case of officers taking any part in missionary work, I must say that I do not think that is a proper subject for a declaration of any kind on the part of the Government. What I consider to be the true rule in reference to that question is this, that no person in office ought to do anything from which—he must, of course, use his own judgment in the matter—it can be reasonably inferred—anything which may, whether reasonably inferred—anything which may, whether reasonably or unreasonably, lead to a general inference among the people over whom he exercises authority—that he is likely to be biassed in favour of one set of persons and against another. That I apprehend is the plain rule. In England the distinction between a man's private capacity and his public one is clearly understood. I don't know how far that is the case in Asia; but if a man in high authority did say anything which was calculated to lead to a general belief among the natives that native Christians were likely to have more favour shown to them than those who adhered to the religion of the country. I think he would be acting very imprudently, and I think that in such a matter great and extreme caution ought to be used. Farther than that, I do not consider it necessary to express any opinion. to express any opinion

We should, probably, have been satisfied with this explanation, had not Lord Stanley, in a previous speech, avowed that his feelings were very much in sympathy with those of Lord Ellen-borough and Sir George Clerk, in the tone of which, at any rate, we cannot acquiesce. At the same time it is but justice to Lord Stanley to say that he disclaimed being bound by the expressions contained in the documents already referred to. What disappoints us in his lordship's explanation is, that he omits all notice of the facts brought under his attention by the deputation, that the greatest and most successful administrators in India, including the two Lawrences, Mr. Thomason, Mr. Colvin, Sir Henry Pottinger, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Frere, have not only given active non-official support to well considered efforts to diffuse Christianity among the natives, but have done so without losing any portion of their extraordinary inlosing any portion of their extraordinary influence over the native mind. Unquestionably,

analogous cases. The "traditional" policy of the East India Company, in this respect, cannot surely be regarded by intelligent men in the present day, as worthy of imitation. It was entirely one-sided.

3. In regard to the grant-in-aid system to missionary schools, we adopt, almost without variation, the language of Lord Ellenborough.

The primary object of the missionary is procelytism. He gives education because by giving education he hopes to extend Christianity. He may be quite right in adopting this course, and left to himself, unaided by the Government, and evidently unconnected with it, he may obtain some, although probably no great extent of success, but the moment he is ostensibly assisted by the Government he not only loses a large portion of his chance of doing good in the furtherance of his primary object, but by creating the impression that education means procelytism he materially impedes the measures of Government directed to education alone.

The condition of no country in the world, we think, demonstrates more powerfully the embarrassments to which a civil Government exposes itself by meddling with the question of education at all than that of India. There, as elsewhere, the State must, if it determine to intrude into this province, take one or other of the following courses. It must resolutely exclude religious instruction from its schools, in which case, infidelity is the common result to the which case, indenty is the common result to the scholar, and contempt, in the minds of the natives—or it must give instruction in a selected faith, in which case, it certainly exposes itself to the charge of tyranny—or by the rate-in-aid system it must allow all religions to be taught at the public expense, in which case it really casts contempt upon religion altogether. Let it not be said, that the Government contributed exclusively to secular teaching in this last case. The sively to secular teaching in this last case. The arrangement is, at best, a juggle with conscience. Lord Ellenborough will, no doubt, provoke indignant remonstrance when he says:—

It is true that the money of the State is only granted to the missionary on account of the secular education which alone he engages to give to the native, unless the native should otherwise desire; but it may often, if not always, happen, that it is only through the aid thus given professedly for secular education, that the missionary is enabled to keep the school at all, which he only designs for other, and those proselytising purposes. We thus indirectly support where we profess to repudiate, and practically abandon the neutrality to which we have at all times pledged ourselves to adhere. Such conduct brings into question our good faith, and may naturally give alarm to the people.

The noble lord is quite right. Our missionaries in India, we fear, have permitted their zeal for the Christianising of the native population to hurry them into the acceptance of aid which can only be given under false pretences, and which can hardly be received by Congregationalists and Baptists without putting their principles into a Baptists without putting their principles into a most equivocal position. Oh, this hankering after State assistance, how small the pecuniary advantage it obtains when it is gratified, and how great the forfeiture of moral and spiritual power! We have now before us a letter from a gentleman whose name carries with it a title to public respect, and who pleads on behalf of an organisation whose objects and plans, so far as they rest upon voluntary Christian liberality, strongly commend themselves to our warmest sympathies. Yet this Christian philanthropist, for as such we recognise him, strongly urges that the Government of India should relinquish its few remaining English schools, and add the money so saved to the Grant-in-aid fund. And he thinks that this would cut the knot of the rewhich the doctrine of toleration is to be carried in relation to superstitious customs and claims which are essentially immoral or unjust. In all these respects, it seems necessary that we should come to a clear understanding—and, therefore, or relation to each of them we will, as distinctly and as temperately as possible, state our own views.

1. We differ altogether with those who regard it as the solemn duty of the Government of India publicly to declare its own identification with the Christian faith. We decline just now to be decided by too many of our pious fellow—

fluence over the native mind. Unquestionably, public officers may, even in their private capacity, act so indiscrectly in their zeal for religion, as very seriously to imperil their influence as officers of the State, and to necessitate the importance of the matives of the content of some restraint upon them. But we cannot but lament that, inasmuch as it is notorious that the Government will refuse even to inquire what steps its Mohammedan or Hindoo servants may think fit to take, apart from their office, to promote their respective creeds, it seems necessary to declare its own identification with the Christian faith. We decline just now to should be deemed necessary to speak with reserve as to the degree of non-official freedom which will be allowed to Christian officers, in can do it with credit and advantage. The other cannot attempt it without failure and danger.

Lastly, what are to be the limits of our toleration of heathendom? Are we to give full scope to its tyranny, its public indecency, its flagrant immorality, or are we to restrain it in these respects? Lord Stanley, apropos of this

question, says :-

Question, says:

On the part of those is authority, there should be no exercise of any official lower or influence which they may possess in favour of their own opinions and against those of the native population. But the question which was more immediately put to me was, I think, what we meant by a policy of neutrality? and it was remarked that neutrality had, in fact, been departed from in in various instances—for example, in law reforms which interfered with native ideas and opinions. Now, my answer to that is that, if we made those changes,—the distinction is, perhaps, a rather difficult one to draw,—if we made those changes, as I believe we did, in deference to the eternal and immutable principles of justice, I hold that we were justified in making them, and that the principle of neutrality was not thereby interfered with; while, on the other hand, if we made those changes with any idea of propagating our own opinions and of breaking down those which existed in the country, we were guilty of an infringement of the principle of neutrality.

Here again we agree with the noble lord. JUSTICE is the great end at which the State should aim—and the administration of justice is its special and, perhaps, exclusive business. In fact, Lord Stanley's declaration is but a free translation of the following clause of the Minute on the Future Government of India, published in November last by the Committee of the

Liberation Society.

As it is incumbent on the governing authority to abstain most scrupulously from the exercise of the power committed to it in the direct support of any of the forms of religion professed by European residents in, and native populations of, the British possessions in India—that being no part of its duty—so, in the administration of justice between man and man—the specific and appropriate function of civil government—no plea of conscience should be permitted to override the plain course of law and equity. The right, grounded on religious pretexts, to annoy, injure, despoil, or destroy others, either in their liberty, their persons, or their property, should not be recognised by any judicial court. Without doubt, the determination of the mode in which this principle may be most safely and effectually reduced to practice—inasmuch as it will come into conflict with the ancient and inveterate prejudices of a large part of the population—will require the utmost wisdom; but it ought to be clearly understood that such is to be the steady aim and policy of the government.

CHURCH-RATE NOTICES FOR NEXT

The following notices appear on the order-book of the House of Commons for the next session of Parlia-

Mr. Alcock-Bill for the voluntary commutation of Church-rates

Mr. T. Duncombe-Bill to transfer the freehold of the parish churches and churchyards from the parsons to the epresentatives of the parish.

Sir Arthur Elton-Resolutions on Church-rates.

Mr. Griffith-To move that, while it is essential to the constitution of this country to maintain in its integrity the principle of an Established Church, it is desirable to relieve those who dissent from it from the payment of Church-rates, on their claiming such exemption, by stating the denomination to which they belong.

THE ANTI-CHURCH-RATE AGITATION.

Horslydown.—The parish of Christchurch, Black friars, having just abolished Church-rates, the infection has spread to the adjoining parish of St. John's, Horslydown, where they have not been contested for eight years. A rate that will produce between 500% and 600% has been asked for, the expenditure being of the most extravagant kind. Only about 60% is wanted for the repairs of the church, the rest being expended on high salaries, visitation the rest being expended on high salaries, visitation fees and expenses, wine (221, 10s. !) and for similar purposes. The rate was refused in vestry, and then a poll was fixed for a Saturday, as being the most inconvenient day of the week for the shopkeepers; but, notwithstanding this unfavourable circumstance, the abolitionists were within thirteen votes.

Another contest will it is expected. of a majority. Another contest will, it is expected, settle the question; and, meanwhile, the present rate is likely to be disputed, as illegal. A public meeting was held during the contest, Mr. Carvell Williams attending as a deputation from the Liberation So-

NAVLAND, SUFFOLK.—Here a voluntary subscription has just been agreed upon, the Dissenters, who were present in large numbers, agreeing to bear

DERBY.—In St. Peter's parish, a rate has been lost on the show of hands, and a poll was demanded, but not proceeded with, in consequence of the discovery of an informality in the notice.

CHULMLEIGH, NORTH DEVON .- Although a small rate has been granted here, the vestry unanimously agreed to strike out of the estimated sum for archdeacon's fees, bread and wine, clerk's book, &c., and next year it is thought a rate will not be ohtained

IPSWICH.—At St. Clements, after a sixpenny rate

mously, the churchwarden assenting, and the rector headed the subscription list.

AWRE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—There have been three vestry meetings here recently. The items of visitation fees were struck out, the sum allowed for wine was reduced, and other reductions were made. An amendment that there be no rate was lost by seventy-two votes, though the majority of voters was but three, but the Chairman then invalidated the rate by refusing to receive an amendment for a smaller amount. It is intended to keep up the opposition till there is no longer a Charch-rate to

oppose.

MARKET HARBOROUGH. — It will be remembered that Mr. J. Nunneley, upon being summoned before the Harborough magistrates remoned before the Church rates disputed cently for non-payment of Church-rates, disputed the validity of the rate; notwithstanding which the the validity of the rate; notwithstanding which the justices ordered payment, and Mr. Nunneley, being distrained upon, carried the case before the Court of Queen's Bench, where the order was quashed, and the magistrates were glad to compromise all proceedings by paying costs. At the Harborough petty sessions yesterday week three more tradesmen, Messrs. Stanyon, Goward, and Buswell, were summoned for nonpayment of their quota of the same rate. The nonpayment of their quota of the same rate. The same objections were taken against the validity of the rate, and the magistrates upon this occasion decided that they had no jurisdiction. It was understood that the whole case would be carried by the churchwardens into the Ecclesiastical Court, and meanwhile summonses were taken out against another batch of tradesmen who had refused pay-

Walthamsrow .-- At a meeting of the pa rishioners, on Thursday, an estimate, amounting to 404l., was submitted, and it was moved that a Church-rate of fivepence in the pound be made. An amendment was moved, "That the several items included in the estimate, excepting those for the repairs of the fabric of the church, amounting to 40l., be expunged from the estimate." The amend-ment was put and carried by 31 to 23 votes. The chairman then put the original resolution, which was lost—for the rate, 21; against, 32. A further resolution was moved and seconded, "That the sum of 60l., required for the repairs of the fabric of the church, be raised by voluntary contributions;" but the chairman refused to put the resolution. This is the first time the opponents of Church-rates have been successful in this parish in carrying their motion in the vestry. A poll is demanded by the church-wardens. There are 1,100 parishioners competent to vote, yet notwithstanding much public excitement, and a close canvass by the leaders of both parties, during two days' poll, only 115 persons could be induced to record their votes on the side of the clergy, 127 persons voting with the opposition. The majority to the church party has been obtained through plurality of votes, the number of votes being 209 for the rate, and 156 against. At the close of the vestry a protest was made by the opposition against a decision of the chairman, which, it is stated, has invalidated the whole proceedings. The anti-rate party are in the highest spirits at the result, feeling confident that one more struggle will reward them for their persevering efforts. Here also a meeting was held, and the Secretary of the Liberation Society present.

RELIGION IN INDIA.

DEPUTATION TO LORD STANLEY.

On Saturday, a deputation of gentlemen connected with various societies carrying on missionary operations in India, waited upon Lord Stanley, President of the Board of Control, at the offices in Cannon-row, for the purpose of eliciting from his lordship an ex-planation of his views and intentions in reference to the future policy of the Indian Government in relation to Christianity in India. Among the members of the deputation were the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. A. Lefroy, M.P., Sir M. Peto, Bart., Dr. Crawford, Mr. A. Haldane, Mr. E. B. Underhill, Revs. W. Venn, Dr. Tidman, Dr. Hoole, and W. Arthur,

The Hon. A. KINNAIRD introduced the deputation

they had waited upon him.

Having been addressed by Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Arthur, and Mr. Underhill,

and Mr. Underhill,

Lord STANLEY said that in very much which he had heard he entirely agreed. He thought it was perfectly true that as between natives and missionaries—the latter being unconnected with the Government, and confining themselves to the performance of their missionary duties—there was but little dispute. He concurred also in the opinion which had been expressed, that in any language which might be used by the Government, there should not only be no insincerity but nothing to lead the assistiction of insincerity, and that nothing more should be promised with regard to non-interference should be promised with regard to non-interference with native customs than the Government felt sure they would be enabled under the circumstances to perform. Great stress had been laid on the fact that the Government had, in various instances, come into collision with the native observances, so that the neutrality which they professed had not in reality been observed. He apprehended that what the Indian Government had always intended was to act upon the principle of holding itself aloof from all questions involving merely differences of opinion in matters of theology. Of course it did not mean that if native ideas came into collision with the universal, had been proposed, it was moved that instead of a rate, there should be a voluntary contribution, the same as during the previous two years, when, it was acknowledged, the plan had proved very successful. This amendment was carried almost unani-

should attend equality of crime; and such principles they were bound to carry out, in opposition to any native prejudices or feelings which might be opposed to them, restrained only by the recollection that all innovations must be slowly and gradually made. As regarded the expression "religious neutrality," the Government construction of which the deputation expressed themsels— anxious to ascertain be the Government construction of which the deputa-tion expressed themsels, anxious to ascertain, he apprehended that who was meant was, that no steps should be taken, directly of indirectly, to give to the opinions of Europe an apparent preference over the ewisch were cannot existing in the country. No doubt it had been thought necessary to lay that principly down hore applicable, because, what-ever might be said theoretically in reservoe to the rejection of Government aid by Christianity, they knew that practically Christians had availed them-selves of Government assistance and interference. It selves of Government assistance and interference. It was not enough for the Government to establish an was not enough for the Government to establish an equality between persons of all religions, but care must be taken that the spirit of the law was administered by those in authority; and he would say that on the part of those in authority there should be no exercise of any official power or influence which they might possess in favour of their own opinions and against those of the native population. With respect to past changes of Indian laws, he would observe that if they were made simply in deference to the to past changes of Indian laws, he would observe that if they were made simply in deference to the external and immutable principles of justice, they were properly made, and the principle of neutrality was not invaded; while on the other hand, if they were made for the purpose of propagating Christian opinions and overthrowing those which existed in the country, they were not justifiable. There was great difficulty in discussing a question of this kind on general principles, but what the Government had intended to assert on the subject—and perhaps there were many present who would not dissent from the doctrine—was that the sphere of government and the sphere of theological belief were absolutely and entirely separate. He was afraid he could hardly say that that was the recognised doctrine of modern Europe; but it was a doctrine that was making progress in modern Europe; it was a doctrine which gress in modern Europe; it was a doctrine which prevailed in England at the present day; it was a doctrine which had been carried out in the colonial possessions of England; and it was a doctrine which possessions of England; and it was a doctrine which it seemed to him especially necessary to assert in a country like India. His feelings on this subject were very much in sympathy with those which had been expressed by Lord Ellenborough and Sir George Clerk; but at the same time he did not consider the Clerk; but at the same time he did not consider the Government pledged to carry out any particular views which those gentlemen had expressed in the document which had been referred to. What the Government meant by "neutrality" in the matter of religion, was neutrality as regarded the action of the Government; neutrality as between the theological tenets of a Christian nation, and the theological tenets of the natives. They did not mean to say that in matters of justice as between man and man, or in matters in which scientific truth was brought into contrast with ideas previously existing in the into contrast with ideas previously existing in the country, they were to sacrifice their own principles and opinions, except so far as prudence might dictate.

Several members of the deputation again addressed his lordship with the view of eliciting further expla-nations of his views, but nothing fell from him de-viating materially from what we have given above.

MR. WARREN, M.P., AND DISSENTERS.

In connexion with the prominent part recently taken by Mr. Warren, M.P., in opposition to Jewish claims the *Leeds Mercury* contained some reflections upon the former ecclesiastical sympathies of Mr. Warren. In a letter to the Morning Star the hon. member disclaims unfriendly feelings towards Dissenters. He says :-

I must express the pain I feel in having it supposed by anyone that I am heartless enough to entartain disparaging views of Dissenters, when I reflect that the remains of my beloved mother, whose memory I cherish with a tenderness to which words cannot give utterance, repose almost side by side with those of John Wesley. While a devoted member of that great body of Christians who bear his honoured name, she was also strongly attached to the Church of England, and used often to While a devoted member of that great body of Christians who bear his honoured name, she was also strongly attached to the Church of England, and used often to tell me what were the sentiments, on that subject, of John Wesley himslf. As for myself, I think I may fearlessly appeal to every member of the House of Commons, especially to those of political opinions opposed to mine, and either themselves Dissenters, or most zealously advocating their interests, whether they ever heard me utter, either publicly in my place or in private a single disrespectful or disparaging observation concerning any class of Dissenters, or inconsistent with that love which all Christians ought to feel towards all those of whatever race, complexion, or condition, who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity? Finally, the paragraph concludes by speaking of "the flattering portraits drawn of Dissenters in Mr. Warren's famous 'Ten Thousand a Year.'" Some years ago, one of the most eminent and eloquent of living Dissenting ministers, called my attention in grave and dignified terms to certain portions of "Ten Thousand a Year," which he deemed calculated to grieve Dissenters, however far he believed it to have been from my intention, and foreign to my disposition to do so. In consequence of the friendly correspondence which ensued, and in the course of which I expressed my regret that such a representation had not been addressed to me before the book had passed into other languages, been largely circulated in America, and stereotyped here, I inserted the following paragraph in the preface to the "People's Edition," and which will always henceforth accompany the work:—

The author solemnly disclaims having ever been actuated by such unjust and unchristian feelings and intentions. He would consider himself acting unworthily as a member of the Church of England if he presumed to speak, or leave on record a single disrespectful word concerning any denomination whatseever of

refeating Christians. If the Reverend Dismal Horror, and he Rev. Smirk Mudflint typify bad specimens of Dissenting sinisters, surely the Reverend Morphine Velvet, and the Reverend Gideon Fleshpot are by no means desirable representatives of the Church of England clergy.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION IN DURHAM. (From the Gateshead Observer.)

The Bishop of Exeter's inquiry into the spiritual destitution—or, as it may otherwise be expressed, the Church destitution—of large masses of our fellow-countrymen, has ended, as such things always do, in a blue book; and the evidence of numerous witnesses is before us—Archdeacon Thorp, Warden of Durham University, Rector of Ryton, &c., &c., among the rest.

[Our contemporary after quoting some portion of the evidence as to the general spiritual condition of the county of Durham, gives the following specimen of Archdeacon Thorp's evidence.]

Have you many Dissenters in the district ?- A great

number.

What is their character? Are they a moral people, or otherwise?—I should say they are a moral people. Comparing them generally with Churchmen, should you say they were much the same, or much better, or worse?—I do not think them so good. I may be prejudiced, but I think there is an honesty about a Churchman that there is not about a Dissenter.

The Archdeacon is a modest man. He admits he "may be prejudiced." It may be a delusion of his; but he does, however, "Think there is an honesty about a Churchman that there is not about a Dis-There is no quarrelling with fancies, and we will not be hard upon our possibly-prejudiced dignitary. We have fancies of our own, which should teach us to be lenient with those of others. We will therefore dismiss the prejudices of the venerable witness, and come to his facts:—

Have the Dissenters many chapels in the district?-

A great many.

Do you know whether, in proportion to the number of the Dissenters, their chapels are sufficiently numerous?—

Then the Dissenters, receiving no assistance of any kind, are able to find for themselves sufficient means of spiritual instruction; while the Established Church, having large means at her disposal, is totally unable to provide for itself?—The noble Duke must draw his own

But it seems like it, does it not?—It seems so, but let it be remembered that we have not the disposal of our funds.

But you have very large funds in the county, have you not?—Yes, but we have not the disposal of them.

Lord Ravensworth: You have stated that in order to put the whole county of Durham into proper working condition, as to the clergy and their flocks, according to rough calculation, a sum of above 400,000% would be uired ?-Yes.

required?—Yes.
You mean a capital sum of 400,000%?—Yes.
Is it not the fact that, since the Ecclesiastical Commissioners took possession of your funds, and have had the disposal of them, a larger sum than that has been abstracted from the revenues of the diocese of Durham?—I am not able to answer that question accurately, but I have no doubt of the fact.

If that be proved to be the fact, it seems hardly just to impute to you, or to the Church of the diocese of Durham, a neglect in supplying the means of spiritual instruction which are wanted, when you have no longer the disposal of those large revenues?—I should think it very unfair indeed. I believe the Church has done all that it was able to do; and a great deal has been done by private individuals which will never appear or be known.

It was very kind of Lord Ravensworth—character-istically kind—to come to the assistance of Arch-deacon Thorp and the Church. The issue raised by deacon Thorp and the Church. The issue raised by the Duke of Somerset, the noble leader of the anti-Church-rate party in the House of Lords, was thereby obscured. The worthy Warden had admitted that the Dissenters of this county, who have no State aid, have provided, in proportion to the population which they claim as their own, a sufficient amount of chapel accommodation; while the Established Church with its robble accommodation; and the country of the population which chapel accommodation; while the Established Church with its public revenues, and the private resources of its adherents to boot, leaves a large margin of spiritual destitution. The Church, therefore, cannot escape condemnation on the plea of abstracted e. The diversion of the revenues of the countypalatine does not touch those funds which Churchmen possess in common with Catholics and Nonconformists; and our own persuasion is—"we may be prediced"—that if the Church were relieved from their hopes and expectations of legislative support, we should hear much less than we do of spiritual destitution, and witness much more of that zeal and liberality which have shone forth so honourably of late years among the members of the Church.

THE PERSECUTIONS AT FERNANDO PO.-We learn by the West African mail that at Fernando Po, Governor Lynslager had been superseded; and in consequence of none but the Roman Catholic form of religion being tolerated under the regimen of the new Governor, Signor Don Carlos Chacon, the missionaries and part of the inhabitants were leaving the island for Amboises, where they were about to form a settlement.

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—The Rev. A. G. Edouart, the incumbent of St. Michael's parish, in which Exeter Hall is situate, has withdrawn his emposition to the France Hall opposition to the Exeter Hall services, the promoters of which will not now be amenable to the threatened censures of the Ecclesiastical Court. The Bishop of London in reply to this intimation says he thinks the rev. gentleman has exercised a wise determination, and that he (the bighop) has "all along been of the opinion that it was only in a technical sense that a great building like Exeter Hall, intended for

the use of London generally, could be held, in its character of a place of public meeting, to be included in the parish of St. Michael's," and therefore subject to Mr. Edouart. The bishop adds, "what I have felt hitherto has been that in this particular matter, which has caused you trouble, you have been travelling out of your proper sphere."

The great ecclesiastical warfare, which appeared to be imminent, is now, therefore, no longer to be

DR. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, the venerable historian of Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, the Ventinent of Europe, is now the Reformation on the Continent of Europe, is now in Dublin, and not many evenings ago addressed a large assembly of Roman Catholics at the Discussion Class, Townsend-street, after the ordinary business of the meeting had concluded. The doctor spoke in English, with great clearness and force, urging upon all the Roman Catholics present the fulness of Christ to meet all their need, and showruness or Carist to meet all their need, and showing how those who have the Saviour already possess all the Church can bestow. The venerable Genevan delivered a sermon in French on the 1st inst. in the Presbyterian chapel in Adelaide-road, which was attended by foreigners residing in Dublin as well as by some of the Dublin Episcopal clergy and laity.

THE SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS .- The animus of the majority of both houses of Parliament during the discussion on the Divorce Bill shows, in no uncertain way, how little good the Church has to ex-pect from the State, and gives a note of warning, which we cannot heed too soon, that she must turn in upon herself and her God, realising more than ever the integrity of her union with her Lord, the loftiness of her mission, and the meekness, and yet the independence, of the attitude she ought to assume, and the courage and fortitude with which she should work and endure in this time of severe trial. Everything foreshadows that at some day, perhaps not distant, the State and the Church will occupy very different relations to each other than they now do. . . . We do not say that any great disruption is likely to ensue—least of all in our own day; but we think that little by little the links that bind the two will be broken, until thorough independence becomes the ultimate result.—Literary Churchman.

ANNUITY-TAX PROSECUTIONS. - Another list of summonses was issued on Thursday last against fifty inhabitants, at the instance of James Aitken, the collector, for non-payment of the annuity assessment for the city of Edinburgh. The cases were heard in the Court-room, County-buildings, on Friday the 6th inst. A meeting was lately held in the Royal Hotel, to discuss certain resolutions condemnatory of the tax, and expressing an opinion that passive resistance to the collection of the rate was now the most effective, if not the only means, of obtaining its repeal. An objection was urged against the resolutions, that those who adhibited their names to them might be proceeded against for a conspiracy to defeat the law. To ascertain whether this objection be well founded, Professor Dick undertook to submit the resolutions to counsel. The opinion obtained was, that they were quite legal, and might be signed without incurring any penalty. Another meeting is therefore about to be held, when the resolutions will be issued for signature without further delay.—Edinburgh Witness.

NEW COLLEGE.-Mr. Rabson has at length published the minutes of the New College Senate re-specting his fitness to continue as a student there, and to take upon himself the office of the ministry. They are as follows :-

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF SENATE, 1858. Vol. II., Min. 297, April 23, 1858. It was resolved that Mr. Rabson be requested to meet

It was resolved that Mr. Rabson be requested to meet the Senate at their next meeting.

Min. 300, May 7, 1858.

In accordance with min. 297, Mr. Rabson appeared before the Senate. After some conversation, Mr. Rabson was informed of the serious doubts felt by all the Professors respecting his fitness for the ministry, and was advised to take this communication into careful consideration, and to confer again with the Senate at their next meeting.

Min. 304, May 21, 1858.

Min. 304, May 21, 1858.

In accordance with min. 300, Mr. Rabson again appeared before the Senate, and stated that he was conscious that he had neglected his studies during the whole of the present session. Mr. Rabson expressed his regret for the past, and promised amendment for the future. The Professors present again communicated to Mr. Rabson their grave doubts respecting his success in the ministry, but agreed to postpone a decision upon his case until after the examinations.

Extracted and collated, July 26, 1858.
W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.
UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.—The annual assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches formerly the Wesleyan Association and the Reformers, but now united) is at present sitting in London, and the number of representatives from all parts of the kingdom is unprecedentedly large. The Rev. Robert Eckett, of London, was elected president by an overwhelming majority. The religious services in London and the vicinity during the sittings of the assembly are very numerous. A considerable accession to their numbers is expected, considerable accession to their numbers is expected, and many circuits which have not joined as yet will shortly do so. On Thursday evening a public meeting in connexion with the assembly, was held in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The Rev. R. Eckett presided. After the usual religious services, the rev. Chairman opened the proceedings of the evening in a few brief remarks. The Rev. Matthew Baxter then made a statement as to their various missions and the good effected by them. To begin at home, they had forty-four brethren engaged on dependent circuits or missionary stations, for the purpose of instructing their own countrymen and women, who were even

in this land of enlightenment, sunk, many of them in the greatest ignorance. They had also a mission in Ireland, which was in a prosperous state; while, on looking beyond their own country, they had a most flourishing mission in the island of Jamaica, where they employed four or five native missionaries, and were about to send out to their assistance, and for their guidance, one of their own countrymen, who had been educated for a clergyman of the Established Church, but who, taking exception to the ordination vows of that Church, had joined their connexion, and was now an ordained clergyman in it. They had likewise a mission in Australia, a most important missionary region. They also intend to establish missions in Western Africa, from whence they had received a communication to the effect that a community of Methodist Churches there, numbering from two to three thousand members, ent, sunk, many of a They had also a mi that a community of Methodist Churches there, numbering from two to three thousand members, were anxious to be affiliated with them. He also stated that they intended to extend their missions in the West Indies and in Ireland, and concluded by making an eloquent appeal in aid of the extension of their missions, in their various fields. The Rev. James Everett moved a resolution that the meeting greatly rejoiced in the union which had been effected between the Methodist Association and the Wesleyan Reformers. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. Peters, and, on being put from the chair, Rev. J. Peters, and, on being put from the chair, was cordially agreed to. The meeting was thereafter addressed by several other clergymen of the connexion, on subjects appertaining to the objects of the meeting, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DISCOVERY OF 30,000 NATIVE CHRISTIANS ON AN INDIAN ISLAND.—We see it stated, upon what may be considered reliable authority, that 30,0000 Christians have recently been found upon an island north of Celebes. It has been rumoured for a time that there was there a Christian people forgotten and forsken, which, however, yet possessed three Bibles, and continued steadfast in the faith. When missionaries first landed on the island they met with a school teacher and his pupils, [who repeated in the Malayan tongue, "As the heart panteth after the water-brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O Lord." No Bibles were found, but the most precious promises of the Bible, written upon the bark of trees. mises of the Bible, written upon the bark of trees. They knew the Apostle's creed, and the Heidelberg Catechism, and had Christian customs. Twenty churches and schools yet existed. Through the instrumentality of Pastor Heldring, founder of the Magdalen Asylum at Steinbeck, and chief patron of Inner Missions in Holland, four missionaries who had been educated under the venerable Gossner were sent out, and 3,000 persons baptised. This is certainly a most interesting discovery. The island on which these Christians were found belongs to the East Indian Archipelago. The Dutch have for years had political rule in this region. This may account for the original introduction of Christianity among this people, and for the fact that the Heidelberg this people, and for the fact that the Heidelberg Catechism was still found in their possession. But still, the particular time and circumstances in which this introduction took place may well challenge special attention, and elicit investigation from those who have the leisure and facilities for prosecuting it.

German Reform Messenger.
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND HINDOO TEM-THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND HINDOUTERS.—As an instance of the evil arising from the India Government taking into its own hands the management of lands the proceeds of which are devoted to the endowment of mosques and temples, I voted to the endowment of mosques and temples, I will narrate what came under my own observation not long ago. At a Hindoo temple on a hill not far from Mahabuleshwar there is a mango tree, which, according to native belief, miraculously bursts into leaf within the space of about a quarter of an hour. To witness this a vast number of people assemble yearly, when offerings are made to the temple connected with the said tree, greatly to the profit of the resident Brahmins. Happening to be near this spot, my servants asked me to attend on the grand occasion. I went with them, and found crowds of people surrounding the tree, which was perfectly bare of foliage. After a great deal of noisy music in the temple, the priest gave out the eventful horrhad arrived, when two or three Brahmins ascended the tree and pretended to search for the wonderful blossom. At last one descries it; it is plucked by At last one descries it; him. He then descends, and is borne slowly on men's shoulders to the temple, showing a very small men's shoulders to the temple, showing a very smish sprig on all sides to the credulous as he is carried along. "Now, Sir," says one of my Hindoo servants, "are you not satisfied of the truth of what you yourself have witnessed?" "No," I replied, "not at all; the priest must have brought the blossom from some other tree." "Well, Sir," said he, "every one knows this to be no deception; besides, your own Government acknowledge the same, or your own Government acknowledge the same, or why is it that a yearly sum is allowed for the maintenance of the temple?" Of course I explained that the grant must have been originally made in perpetuity by some native prince, and consequently our Government continued it; but the man's remark must speak for itself.—Correspondent of the Times.

COMMISSIONER MONTGOMERY ON MISSIONARIES FOR OUDE.—R. Montgomery, Esq., late Political Commissioner for the Punjaub, and well known by his recent memorandum, inviting missionaries to recommend native Christians for the public service, having been appointed Chief Commissioner of Order having been appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude, has addressed the following letter to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, dated Lucknew, April 20 last :-

I learn that the late Sir Henry Lawrence, shortly after taking charge of this Government, address with a view to missionaries being sent to Onde, late fearful events in India, and our less of Onders

can do it with credit and advantage. The other cannot attempt it without failure and danger.

Lastly, what are to be the limits of our toleration of heathendom? Are we to give full scope to its tyranny, its public indecency, its flagrant immorality, or are we to restrain it in these respects? Lord Stanley, apropos of this question, says :-

On the part of those in authority, there should be no exercise of any official power or influence which they may possess in favour of their own opinions and against may possess in favour of their own opinions and against those of the native population. But the question which was more immediately put to me was, I think, what we meant by a policy of neutrality? and it was remarked that neutrality had, in fact, been departed from in in various instances—for example, in law reforms which interfered with native ideas and opinions. Now, my answer to that is that, if we made those changes,—the distinction is, perhaps, a rather difficult one to draw,—if we made those changes, as I believe we did, in deference to the eternal and immutable principles of justice, I hold that we were justified in making them, and that I hold that we were justified in making them, and that the principle of neutrality was not thereby interfered with; while, on the other hand, if we made those changes with any idea of propagating our own opinions and of breaking down those which existed in the country, we were guilty of an infringement of the principle of neutrality.

Here again we agree with the noble lord. JUSTICE is the great end at which the State should aim—and the administration of justice is its special and, perhaps, exclusive business. In fact, Lord Stanley's declaration is but a free translation of the following clause of the Minute on the Future Government of India, published in November last by the Committee of the Liberation Society.

As it is incumbent on the governing authority to abstain most scrupulously from the exercise of the power committed to it in the direct support of any of the forms of religion professed by European residents in, and native populations of, the British possessions in India that being no part of its duty-so, in the administration of justice between man and man-the specific and appropriate function of civil government—no plea of conscience should be permitted to override the plain course of law and equity. The right, grounded on religious pretexts, to annoy, injure, despoil, or destroy others, either in their liberty, their persons, or their property, should not be recognised by any judicial court. Without doubt, the determination of the mode in which this principle may be most safely and effectually reduced to practice-inasmuch as it will come into conflict with the ancient and inveterate prejudices of a large part of the population—will require the utmost wisdom; but it ought to be clearly understood that such is to be the steady aim and policy of the government.

CHURCH-RATE NOTICES FOR NEXT SESSION.

The following notices appear on the order-book of the House of Commons for the next session of Parlia-

Mr. Alcock-Bill for the voluntary commutation of Church-rates.

Mr. T. Duncombe-Bill to transfer the freehold of the parish churches and churchyards from the parsons to the representatives of the parish.

Sir Arthur Elton—Resolutions on Church-rates.

Mr. Griffith-To move that, while it is essential to the constitution of this country to maintain in its integrity the principle of an Established Church, it is desirable to relieve those who dissent from it from the payment of Church-rates, on their claiming such exemption, by stating the denomination to which they belong.

THE ANTI-CHURCH-RATE AGITATION.

Horslydown.-The parish of Christchurch, Black friars, having just abolished Church-rates, the infection has spread to the adjoining parish of St. John's, Horslydown, where they have not been contested for eight years. A rate that will produce be-tween 500l. and 600l. has been asked for, the expenditure being of the most extravagant kind. Only about 60l, is wanted for the repairs of the church, the rest being expended on high salaries, visitation fees and expenses, wine (22l. 10s.!) and for similar purposes. The rate was refused in vestry, and then a poll was fixed for a Saturday, as being the most in-convenient day of the week for the shopkeepers; but, notwithstanding this unfavourable circumstance, the abolitionists were within thirteen votes of a majority. Another contest will, it is expected, settle the question; and, meanwhile, the present rate is likely to be disputed, as illegal. A public meeting was held during the contest, Mr. Carvell Williams attending as a deputation from the Liberation So-

NAYLAND, SUFFOLK .- Here a voluntary subscription has just been agreed upon, the Dissenters, who were present in large numbers, agreeing to bear their part.

DERBY. - In St. Peter's parish, a rate has been lost on the show of hands, and a poll was demanded, but not proceeded with, in consequence of the dis-covery of an informality in the notice.

CHULMLEIGH, NORTH DEVON .- Although a small rate has been granted here, the vestry unanimously agreed to strike out of the estimated sum for archdeacon's fees, bread and wine, clerk's book, &c., and next year it is thought a rate will not be

IPSWICH.—At St. Clements, after a sixpenny rate had been proposed, it was moved that instead of a rate, there should be a voluntary contribution, the

mously, the churchwarden assenting, and the rector headed the subscription list.

AWRE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. - There have been three vestry meetings here recently. The items of visitation fees were struck out, the sum allowed for wine was reduced, and other reductions were made. An amendment that there be no rate was lost by seventy-two votes, though the majority of voters was but three, but the Chairman then invalidated the rate by refusing to receive an amendment for a smaller amount. It is intended to keep up the opposition till there is no longer a Church-rate to

MARKET HARBOROUGH. — It will be remembered that Mr. J. Nunneley, upon being summoned before the Harborough magistrates recently for non-payment of Church-rates, disputed the validity of the rate; notwithstanding which the justices ordered payment, and Mr. Nunneley, being distrained upon, carried the case before the Court of Queen's Bench, where the order was quashed, and the magistrates were glad to compromise all proceedings by paying costs. At the Harborough petty sessions yesterday week three more tradesmen, Messrs. Stanyon, Goward, and Buswell, were summoned for nonpayment of their quota of the same rate. The same objections were taken against the validity of the rate, and the magistrates upon this occasion decided that they had no jurisdiction. It was understood that the whole case would be carried by the churchwardens into the Ecclesiastical Court, and meanwhile summonses were taken out against another batch of tradesmen who had refused payment.

WALTHAMSTOW .-- At a meeting of the parishioners, on Thursday, an estimate, amounting to 4041., was submitted, and it that a Church-rate of fivepence in the pound be made. An amendment was moved, "That the several items included in the estimate, excepting those for the repairs of the fabric of the church, amounting to 40l., be expunged from the estimate." The amendment was put and carried by 31 to 23 votes. The chairman then put the original resolution, which was lost—for the rate, 21; against, 32. A further resolution was moved and seconded, "That the sum of 60%, required for the repairs of the fabric of the church, be raised by voluntary contributions;" but the chairman refused to put the resolution. This is the first time the opponents of Church-rates have been successful in this parish in carrying their motion in the vestry. A poll is demanded by the churchwardens. There are 1,100 parishioners competent to vote, yet notwithstanding much public excitement, and a close canvass by the leaders of both parties, during two days' poll, only 115 persons could be induced to record their votes on the side of the clergy, 127 persons voting with the opposition. The majority to the church party has been obtained through plurality of votes, the number of votes being 209 for the rate, and 156 against. At the close of the vestry a protest was made by the opposition against a decision of the chairman, which, it is stated, has invalidated the whole proceedings. The anti-rate party are in the highest spirits at the result, feeling confident that one more struggle will reward them for their persevering efforts. Here also a meeting was held, and the Secretary of the Liberation Society

RELIGION IN INDIA.

DEPUTATION TO LORD STANLEY. On Saturday, a deputation of gentlemen connected with various societies carrying on missionary operations in India, waited upon Lord Stanley, President of the Board of Control, at the offices in Cannon-row, for the purpose of eliciting from his lordship an ex-planation of his views and intentions in reference to the future policy of the Indian Government in relation to Christianity in India. Among the members of the deputation were the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. A. Lefroy, M.P., Sir M. Peto, Bart., Dr. Crawford, Mr. A. Haldane, Mr. E. B. Underhill, Revs. W. Venn, Dr. Tidman, Dr. Hoole, and W. Arthur,

The Hon. A. KINNAIRD introduced the deputation to his lordship, and explained the purpose for which they had waited upon him.

Having been addressed by Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Arthur, and Mr. Underhill,

Lord STANLEY said that in very much which he had heard he entirely agreed. He thought it was perfectly true that as between natives and missionaries-the latter being unconnected with the Government, and confining themselves to the performance of their missionary duties-there was but little dispute. He concurred also in the opinion which had been expressed, that in any language which might be used by the Government, there should not only be no insincerity but nothing to lead to a suspicion of insincerity, and that nothing more should be promised with regard to non-interference with native customs than the Government felt sure they would be enabled under the circumstances to perform. Great stress had been laid on the fact that the Government had, in various instances, come into collision with the native observances, so that the neutrality which they professed had not in reality been observed. He apprehended that what the Indian Government had always intended was to act upon the principle of holding itself aloof from all questions involving merely differences of opinion in matters of theology. Of course it did not mean that if native ideas came into collision with the universal, and he might say the everlasting rules of justice, those ideas should be respected. There were certain principles which were probably older than any form same as during the previous two years, when, it principles which were probably older than any form was acknowledged, the plan had proved very successful. This amendment was carried almost unani-

should attend equality of crime; and such principles they were bound to carry out, in opposition to any native prejudices or feelings which might be opposed to them, restrained only by the recollection that all innovations must be slowly and gradually made. As regarded the expression "religious neutrality," the Government construction of which the deputation expressed themselves anxious to ascertain, he apprehended that what was meant was, that no steps should be taken, directly or indirectly, to give to the opinions of Europe an apparent preference over those which were found existing in the country. No doubt it had been thought necessary to lay that principle down more emphatically, because, whatever might be said theoretically in reference to the rejection of Government aid by Christianity, they knew that practically Christians had availed themknew that practically Christians had availed themselves of Government assistance and interference. It was not enough for the Government to establish an equality between persons of all religions, but care must be taken that the spirit of the law was administered by those in authority; and he would say that on the part of those in authority there should be no exercise of any official power or influence which they might possess in favour of their own opinions and against those of the native population. With respect to past changes of Indian laws, he would observe that if they were made simply in deference to the external and immutable principles of justice, they were properly made, and the principle of neutrality was not invaded; while on the other hand, if they were made for the purpose of propagating Christian opinions and overthrowing those which existed in the country, they were not justifiable. There was great difficulty in discussing a question of this kind on ge-neral principles, but what the Government had intended to assert on the subject-and perhaps there were many present who would not dissent from the doctrine—was that the sphere of government and the sphere of theological belief were absolutely and entirely separate. He was afraid he could hardly say that that was the recognised doctrine of modern Europe; but it was a doctrine that was making progress in modern Europe; it was a doctrine which prevailed in England at the present day; it was a doctrine which had been carried out in the colonial possessions of England; and it was a doctrine which it seemed to him especially necessary to assert in a country like India. His feelings on this subject were very much in sympathy with those which had been expressed by Lord Ellenborough and Sir George Clerk; but at the same time he did not consider the Government pledged to carry out any particular views which those gentlemen had expressed in the document which had been referred to. What the Government meant by "neutrality" in the matter of religion, was neutrality as regarded the action of the Government; neutrality as between the theological tenets of a Christian nation, and the theological tenets of the natives. They did not mean to say that in matters of justice as between man and man, or in matters in which scientific truth was brought into contrast with ideas previously existing in the country, they were to sacrifice their own principles and opinions, except so far as prudence might

Several members of the deputation again addressed his lordship with the view of eliciting further expla-nations of his views, but nothing fell from him deviating materially from what we have given above.

MR. WARREN, M.P., AND DISSENTERS.

In connexion with the prominent part recently taken by Mr. Warren, M.P., in opposition to Jewish claims the *Leeds Mercury* contained some reflections upon the former ecclesiastical sympathies of Mr. Warren. In a letter to the Morning Star the hon. member disclaims unfriendly feelings towards Dissenters. He says :-

I must express the pain I feel in having it supposed by anyone that I am heartless enough to entertain disparaging views of Dissenters, when I reflect that the remains of my beloved mother, whose memory I cherish with a tenderness to which words cannot give utterance, repose almost side by side with those of John Wesley. While a devoted member of that great body of Christians who bear his honoured name, she was also strongly attached to the Church of England, and used often to tell me what were the sentiments, on that subject, of John Wesley himslf. As for myself, I think I may fearlessly appeal to every member of the House of Commons, especially to those of political opinions opposed to mine, and either themselves Dissenters, or most zealously advocating their interests, whether they ever heard me utter, either publicly in my place or in private a single disrespectful or disparaging observation concerning any place of Dissenters or inconsistent tion concerning any class of Dissenters, or inconsistent with that love which all Christians ought to feel towards all those of whatever race, complexion, or condition, who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity? Finally, the paragraph concludes by speaking of "the flattering the paragraph concludes by speaking of "the flattering portraits drawn of Dissenters in Mr. Warren's famous 'Ten Thousand a Year.'" Some years ago, one of the Ten Thousand a Year.' Some years ago, one of the most eminent and eloquent of living Dissenting ministers, called my attention in grave and dignified terms to certain portions of "Ten Thousand a Year," which he deemed calculated to grieve Dissenters, however far he believed it to have been from my intention, and foreign to my disposition to do so. In consequence of the friendly correspondence which ensued, and in the course of which I expressed my regret that such a representation had not been addressed to me before the book had passed into other languages, been largely circulated in America, and stereotyped here, I inserted the following paragraph in the preface to the "People's Edition," and which will always henceforth accompany

The author solemnly disclaims having ever been actuated by such unjust and unchristian feelings and intentions. He would consider himself acting unworthily as a member of the Church of England if he presumed to speak, or leave on record a single disrespectful word concerning any denomination whatsoever of

professing Christians. If the Reverend Dismal Horror, and the Rev. Smirk Mudflint typify bad specimens of Dissenting ministers, surely the Reverend Morphine Velvet, and the Reverend Gideon Fleshpot are by no means desirable representatives of the Church of England clergy.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION IN DURHAM. (From the Gateshead Observer.)

The Bishop of Exeter's inquiry into the spiritual destitution—or, as it may otherwise be expressed, the Church destitution—of large masses of our fellow-countrymen, has ended, as such things always do, in a blue book; and the evidence of numerous witnesses is before us—Archdeacon Thorp, Warden of Durham University, Rector of Ryton, &c., &c., among the rest.

[Our contemporary after quoting some portion of the evidence as to the general spiritual condition of the county of Durham, gives the following specimen of Archdeacon Thorp's evidence.]

Have you many Dissenters in the district ?- A great

What is their character? Are they a moral people, or otherwise?—I should say they are a moral people.

Comparing them generally with Churchmen, should you say they were much the same, or much better, or worse?—I do not think them so good. I may be prejudiced, but I think there is an honesty about a Churchman that there is not about a Dissenter. man that there is not about a Dissenter.

The Archdeacon is a modest man. He admits he "may be prejudiced." It may be a delusion of his; but he does, however, "Think there is an honesty about a Churchman that there is not about a Dissenter." There is no quarrelling with fancies, and There is no quarrelling with fancies, and we will not be hard upon our possibly-prejudiced dignitary. We have fancies of our own, which should teach us to be lenient with those of others. We will therefore dismiss the prejudices of the venerable witness, and come to his facts :-

Have the Dissenters many chapels in the district?

A great many.
Do you know whether, in proportion to the number of the Dissenters, their chapels are sufficiently numerous?—

Then the Dissenters, receiving no assistance of any kind, are able to find for themselves sufficient means of spiritual instruction; while the Established Church, having large means at her disposal, is totally unable to provide for itself?—The noble Duke must draw his own inferences from the facts.

But it seems like it, does it not?—It seems so, but let it be remembered that we have not the disposal of our

But you have very large funds in the county, have you not?—Yes, but we have not the disposal of them.

Lord Ravensworth: You have stated that in order to put the whole county of Durham into proper working condition, as to the clergy and their flocks, according to rough calculation, a sum of above 400,000/. would be

required ?—Yes. You mean a capital sum of 400,000/, ?—Yes.

Is it not the fact that, since the Ecclesiastical Commissioners took possession of your funds, and have had the disposal of them, a larger sum than that has been abstracted from the revenues of the diocese of Durham?—I am not able to answer that question accurately, but I have no doubt of the fact.

If that be proved to be the fact, it seems hardly just to impute to you, or to the Church of the diocese of Durham, a neglect in supplying the means of spiritual instruction which are wanted, when you have no longer the disposal of those large revenues?—I should think it very unfair indeed. I believe the Church has done all that it was able to do; and a great deal has been done by private individuals which will never appear or be

It was very kind of Lord Ravensworth-characteristically kind—to come to the assistance of Archdeacon Thorp and the Church. The issue raised by the Duke of Somerset, the noble leader of the anti-Church-rate party in the House of Lords, was thereby obscured. The worthy Warden had admitted that the Dissenters of this county, who have no State aid, have provided, in proportion to the population which they claim as their own, a sufficient amount of chapel accommodation; while the Established Church with its public revenues, and the private resources of its adherents to boot, leaves a large margin of spiritual destitution. The Church, therefore, cannot escape condemnation on the plea of abstracted income. The diversion of the revenues of the countypalatine does not touch those funds which Churchinen possess in common with Catholics and Nonconformists; and our own persuasion is—"we may be prediced "-that if the Church were relieved from their hopes and expectations of legislative support, we should hear much less than we do of spiritual destitution, and witness much more of that zeal and liberality which have shone forth so honourably of late years among the members of the Church.

THE PERSECUTIONS AT FERNANDO Po.-We learn by the West African mail that at Fernando Po, Governor Lynslager had been superseded; and in consequence of none but the Roman Catholic form of religion being tolerated under the regimen of the new Governor, Signor Don Carlos Chacon, the missionaries and part of the inhabitants were leaving the island for Amboises, where they were about to form a settlement.

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES .- The Rev. A. G. Edouart, the incumbent of St. Michael's parish, in which Exeter Hall is situate, has withdrawn his opposition to the Exeter Hall services, the promoters of which will not now be amenable to the threatened censures of the Ecclesiastical Court. The Bishop of London in reply to this intimation says he thinks the rev. gentleman has exercised a wise determination, and that he (the bishop) has "all along been of

the use of London generally, could be held, in its character of a place of public meeting, to be included in the parish of St. Michael's," and therefore subject to Mr. Edouart. The bishop adds, "what I have felt hitherto has been that in this particular matter, which has caused you trouble, you have been travelling out of your proper sphere." The great ecclesiastical warfare, which appeared to be imminent, is now, therefore, no longer to be dreaded.

DR. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, the venerable historian of the Reformation on the Continent of Europe, is now in Dublin, and not many evenings ago addressed a large assembly of Roman Catholics at the Discussion Class, Townsend-street, after the ordinary business of the meeting had concluded. The doctor spoke in English, with great clearness and force, urging upon all the Roman Catholics present the fulness of Christ to meet all their need, and show ing how those who have the Saviour already ossess all the Church can bestow. The venerable Genevan delivered a sermon in French on the 1st inst. in the Presbyterian chapel in Adelaide-road, which was attended by foreigners residing in Dublin as well as by some of the Dublin Episcopal clergy and laity.

THE SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS .- The animus of the majority of both houses of Parliament during the discussion on the Divorce Bill shows, in no uncertain way, how little good the Church has to ex-pect from the State, and gives a note of warning, which we cannot heed too soon, that she must turn in upon herself and her God, realising more than ever the integrity of her union with her Lord, the loftiness of her mission, and the meekness, and yet the independence, of the attitude she ought to assume, and the courage and fortitude with which she should work and endure in this time of severe trial. Everything foreshadows that at some day, perhaps not distant, the State and the Church will occupy very different relations to each other than they now . We do not say that any great disruption is likely to ensue-least of all in our own day; but we think that little by little the links that bind the two will be broken, until thorough independence becomes the ultimate result.—Literary Churchman.

ANNUITY-TAX PROSECUTIONS. - Another list of summonses was issued on Thursday last against fifty inhabitants, at the instance of James Aitken, the collector, for non-payment of the annuity assessment for the city of Edinburgh. The cases were heard in the Court-room, County-buildings, on Friday the 6th inst. A meeting was lately held in the Royal Hotel, to discuss certain resolutions condemnatory of the tax, and expressing an opinion that passive resistance to the collection of the rate was now the most effective, if not the only means, of obtaining its repeal. An objection was urged against the resolutions, that those who adhibited their names to them might be proceeded against for a conspiracy to defeat the law. To ascertain whether this objection be well founded, Professor Dick undertook to submit the resolutions to counsel. The opinion obtained was, that they were quite legal, and might be signed without incurring any penalty. Another meeting is there-fore about to be held, when the resolutions will be issued for signature without further delay. - Edinburgh Witness.

NEW COLLEGE. - Mr. Rabson has at length published the minutes of the New College Senate respecting his fitness to continue as a student there, and to take upon himself the office of the ministry. They are as follows :-

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF SENATE, 1858. Vol. II., Min. 297, April 23, 1858. It was resolved that Mr. Rabson be requested to meet

the Senate at their next meeting.

Min. 300, May 7, 1858.

In accordance with min. 297, Mr. Rabson appeared before the Senate. After some conversation, Mr. Rabson was informed of the serious doubts felt by all the Professors respecting his fitness for the ministry, and was advised to take this communication into careful consideration, and to confer again with the Senate at their next meeting.

Min. 304, May 21, 1858. In accordance with min. 300, Mr. Rabson again appeared before the Senate, and stated that he was conscious that he had neglected his studies during the whole of the present session. Mr. Rabson expressed his regret for the past, and promised amendment for the future. The Professors present again communicated to Mr. Rabson their grave doubts respecting his success in the ministry, but agreed to postpone a decision upon his case until after the examinations.

Extracted and collated, July 26, 1858.
W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.
UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.—The annual assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches (formerly the Wesleyan Association and the Reformers, but now united) is at present sitting in London, and the number of representatives from all parts of the kingdom is unprecedentedly large. The Rev. Robert Eckett, of London, was elected president by an overwhelming majority. religious services in London and the vicinity during the sittings of the assembly are very numerous. considerable accession to their numbers is expected, and many circuits which have not joined as yet will shortly do so. On Thursday evening a public meeting in connexion with the assembly, was held in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The Rev. R. Eckett presided. After the usual religious services, the rev. Chairman opened the proceedings of the evening in a few brief remarks. The Rev. Matthew Baxter then made a statement as to their various missions and the good effected by them. To begin at home, they had and that he (the bishop) has "all along been of the opinion that it was only in a technical sense that a great building like Exeter Hall, intended for

in this land of enlightenment, sunk, many of them in the greatest ignorance. They had also a mission in Ireland, which was in a prosperous state; while, on looking beyond their own country, they had a most flourishing mission in the island of Jamaica, where they employed four or five native missionaries, and were about to send out to their assistance, and for their guidance, one of their own countrymen, who had been educated for a clergyman of the Established Church, but who, taking exception to the ordination vows of that Church, had joined their connexion, and was now an ordained clergyman in They had likewise a mission in Australia, a most important missionary region. They also intend to establish missions in Western Africa, from whence they had received a communication to the effect that a community of Methodist Churches there, numbering from two to three thousand members, were anxious to be affiliated with them. He also stated that they intended to extend their missions in the West Indies and in Ireland, and concluded by making an eloquent appeal in aid of the extension of their missions, in their various fields. James Everett moved a resolution that the meeting greatly rejoiced in the union which had been effected between the Methodist Association and the Wesleyan Reformers. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. Peters, and, on being put from the chair, was cordially agreed to. The meeting was thereafter addressed by several other clergymen of the connexion, on subjects appertaining to the objects of the meeting, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DISCOVERY OF 30,000 NATIVE CHRISTIANS ON AN INDIAN ISLAND.—We see it stated, upon what may be considered reliable authority, that 30,0000 Christians have recently been found upon an island north of Celebes. It has been rumoured for a time that there was there a Christian people forgotten and forsaken, which, however, yet possessed three Bibles, and continued steadfast in the faith. When missionaries first landed on the island they met with a school teacher and his pupils, who repeated in the Malayan tongue, "As the heart panteth after the waterbrooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O Lord."
No Bibles were found, but the most precious promises of the Bible, written upon the bark of trees. They knew the Apostle's creed, and the Heidelberg Catechism, and had Christian customs. Twenty churches and schools yet existed. Through the instrumentality of Pastor Heldring, founder of the Magdalen Asylum at Steinbeck, and chief patron of Inner Missions in Holland, four missionaries who had been educated under the venerable Gossner were sent out, and 3,000 persons baptized. This is certainly a most interesting discovery. The island on which these Christians were found belongs to the East Indian Archipelago. The Dutch have for years had political rule in this region. This may account for the original introduction of Christianity among this people, and for the fact that the Heidelberg Catechism was still found in their possession. But still, the particular time and circumstances in which this introduction took place may well challenge speoial attention, and elicit investigation from those who have the leisure and facilities for prosecuting it. German Reform Messenger.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND HINDOO TEM-PLES.—As an instance of the evil arising from the India Government taking into its own hands the management of lands the proceeds of which are devoted to the endowment of mosques and temples, I will narrate what came under my own observation not long ago. At a Hindoo temple on a hill not far from Mahabuleshwar there is a mango tree, which, according to native belief, miraculously bursts into leaf within the space of about a quarter of an hour. To witness this a vast number of people assemble yearly, when offerings are made to the temple connected with the said tree, greatly to the profit of the resident Brahmins. Happening to be near this spot, my servants asked me to attend on the grand occasion. I went with them, and found crowds of people surrounding the tree, which was perfectly bare of foliage. After a great deal of noisy music in the temple, the priest gave out the eventful hour had arrived, when two or three Brahmins ascended the tree and pretended to search for the wonderful blossom. At last one descries it; it is plucked by He then descends, and is borne slowly on men's shoulders to the temple, showing a very small sprig on all sides to the credulous as he is carried along. "Now, Sir," says one of my Hindoo ser-vants, "are you not satisfied of the truth of what you yourself have witnessed?" "No," I replied, "not at all; the priest must have brought the blossom from some other tree." "Well, Sir," said he, "every one knows this to be no deception; besides, your own Government acknowledge the same, or why is it that a yearly sum is allowed for the main-tenance of the temple?" Of course I explained that the grant must have been originally made in perpetuity by some native prince, and consequently our Government continued it; but the man's remark must speak for itself.-Correspondent of the

COMMISSIONER MONTGOMERY ON MISSIONARIES FOR OUDE.—R. Montgomery, Esq., late Political Commissioner for the Punjaub, and well known by his recent memorandum, inviting missionaries to recommend native Christians for the public service, having been appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude. has addressed the following letter to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, dated Lucknow, April 20 last :-

I learn that the late Sir Henry Lawrence, shortly

vented your society from sending missionaries. As Sir Henry Lawrence's successor, I have the privilege of repeating his call; and it will afford me great pleasure to learn that the society have determined to establish a mission at Lucknow, where the field of labour is wast and extensive. The city is fourteen miles in circumference, and there are some 600,000 inhabitants.

We have gone, and still are passing, through a frightful crisis. No one can doubt but that good will result from it. Already we see the result in the anxiety of all to employ and elevate native Christians. The change is most remarkable. Even amongst those who are Christians in little else than profession, all seek to employ them. But it is remarkable how low they are in attainments, and how few are fitted except for the lowest posts. I have no doubt but that a higher degree of education will be given them.

An impression seems to have gone abroad, from a memorandum that I wrote some months ago, that the Government were averse to the employment of native christians. So far as I know, the Government never expressed any opinion in the matter; but Government servants were caviainly averse to the employment, and in their hands rested the patronage. It is due to the Government that this erroneous impression should be removed.

In conformity with this invitation, the committee have designated two missionaries to the North-west Provinces—the Rev. Elias Champion, who sailed for Calcutta (with Mrs. Champion) on the 15th of June last, and the Rev. J. L. Knight, B.A., of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, curate of Great Barr, near Birmingham, who will very shortly follow him. They will be employed to supply the places of two experienced missionaries already on the spot, who will be drafted by the Calcutta Corresponding Committee, from stations already established to commence without delay the Mission to Ouda. The expenses of this new mission will be charged to the Special Fund for India.—Church Missionary Record.

Beftgious Intelligence.

GRAPTON-STREET, FITZBOY-SQUARE. -- We under

starton-street, Fitzhoy-square.—We understand that in consequence of the illness of the Rev. T. Lynch, the Independent Church, Grafton-street, Fitzhoy-square, is closed for a few weeks. Spread Prayer Merring.—It may not be generally known that there is a public meeting for social prayer held every Thursday afternoon at four o'clock in Exeter Hall.

in Exeter Hall.

Lone Surron.—Henry Vincent preached two excellent serinons in this town on Sunday, July 25; in the morning at the Congregational Chapel, and in the evening at the Corn Exchange. The chapel was well filled and the Corn Exchange crowded.

An English Chunch in Canton.—On Saturday, May 29th, a public meeting was held at Canton, H. M. Acting Consul, Dr. Winchester, in the chair, at which measures were adopted for securing a building for conducting Divine service according to the forms of the Church of England. The Rev. J. H. Gray, British Consular Chaplain, conducts for the present Divine service on Sunday in a Chinese building, temporarily rented for the foreign community, Gray, British Consular Chaplain, conducts for the present Divine service on Sunday in a Chinese building, temporarily rented for the foreign community, and fitted up for public worship. At the same meeting a sum of about six hundred dollars was set apart for building a temporary Church of England chapel at the Red Fort, which has been granted by his Excellency Peh-qui, the Chinese Lieutenant Governor, for the purpose. Pending present troubles and uncertainties at Canton, and possibly in other parts of China, no larger edifice is contemplated for an English church in the suburb of Honan, where the foreign community and mercantile houses are now fixing their location at Canton.—Friend of China.

THE MEETINGS FOR UNITED PRAYER.—Daily prayer meetings have been conducted during the last month in parts of London, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and other towns in England, and a spirit of much solemnity has pervaded these meetings. Weekly and bi-weekly prayer meetings are now also attended much more numerously than for menty years past. Meetings for prayer have continued to be held every Monday evening in Queenstreet Hall, Edinburgh, since the suggestion made by Dr. Candlish. The meetings have been numerously attended, the whole body of the hall being filled on each occasion, though many who would have

ly attended, the whole body of the hall being sously attended, the whole body of the hall being filled on each occasion, though many who would have been present have left the city. The meetings on Meridsy forencon, which have been held for months, have also increased largely in attendance. The time in both cases is limited strictly to an hour, the most of which is spent in prayer, conducted chiefly by layment A number of the elergy of the Established, Free, and other Churches have been present on each occasion as a portion of the audience. In Stirling and other Scotch towns similar meetings have been

RESIDUE PUBLICATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Evangelist gives interesting statistics on this subject. It says:—The annual amount received by the Old School Presbyterians, in behalf of publication, is between 130,000 dollars and 140,000 dollars; and some 800,000 copies of their different publications are distributed, in part through the agency of more than 200 colporteurs. The Methodist Book Concern (North) reports for the present year a total expenditure of 382,000 dollars for books and periodicals; the profits upon which amount to 37,000 dollars; their total assets reach to 660,000 dollars. The American Baptist (North) issue some 626 distinct works, more than one-half of which are bound volumes. The Episcopal Society which are bound volumes. The Episcopal Society for promoting Evangelical Knowledge receives annually between 25,000 dollars and 30,000 dollars. The Congregational Board of Boston is actively engaged in republishing the standard works of the New England divines; they already have a valuable

list of volumes and tracts. The Swedenborgians and Unitarians are active in the same department of labour, and have issued a great number of works. The New School Presbyterian General Assembly has expended besides 8,179 dollars 55 cents; and the Dutch Reformed Church has also made large contributions to the same object. Indeed, the press was never before so extensively wielded for religious purposes, and its influence was never greater. poses, and its influence was never greater.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.—The fortieth snaud Conference of ministers and representatives of this denomination commenced its sittings in Mount-street Chapel, Devonport, on Wednesday, July 28. It was found that the increase to the societies this year has reached to 1,500, exclusive of an increase reported to the Canadian Conference. The state of the funds indicates a state of general prosperity. The various public services held during the Conference were well attended. On Friday evening (July 30) the young ministers who had fulfilled their term of probation were publicly ordained, or "received into full connexion." On Sunday, in addition to the usual public services, a prayer meetaddition to the usual public services, a prayer meetaddition to the usual public services, a prayer meeting commemorative of the slave emancipation was held. The annual meeting of the Bible Christian Missionary Society took place on Monday, and well displayed the increasing talent and usefulness of the ministers of the denomination. The sittings of Conference closed on Friday. The next Conference will be held in Waterloo-road Chapel, London.

New Congregational Chapel, Keswick.—On Thursday, the 29th ult., the foundation stone of a new Congregational chapel. Keswick, was laid by

Thursday, the 29th ult., the foundation stone of a new Congregational chapel, Keswick, was laid by Miss Elizabeth Banks, daughter of John Banks, Esq., of Cockermouth. The day being very fine, a large concourse of people met on the site. After the singing of a hymn, an impressive prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Stainton, of Windermere. The stone was then laid, amid the subdued and deeply reverential feelings of the spectators, many of whom, belonging to other denominations, had deeply reverential feelings of the spectators, many of whom, belonging to other denominations, had come to manifest their sympathy in the present movement, and respect for the ancient house in which their fathers were accustomed to worship. The Rev. W. Brewis, of Penrith, a zealous promoter of the enterprise, delivered a very appropriate address. At five p.m., a numerous company sat down to tea, after which animated addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. Southwick, of Cockermouth; Rev. W. Brewis; Rev. W. Unsworth, Wesleyan; Robert Rumnev. Esc. Man. worth, Wesleyan; Robert Rumney, Esq., Man chester; Rev. J. Dallow, and Rev. R. Stainton The whole proceedings were highly gratifying, and may be regarded as a "token for good," and a pledge of success.

pledge of success.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE.—The twentieth annual meeting of the proprietary of the Huddersfield College was held in the Council-room on Monday evening last, W. Willans, Esq., in the chair. The resolutions, which were chiefly of a routine character, were moved and seconded by Joseph Shaw, Esq., the Chief-countable T. Mallinson, Esq., Jos. Batley, were moved and seconded by Joseph Shaw, Esq., the Chief-constable, T. Mallinson, Esq., Jos. Batley, Esq., C. H. Jones, Esq., D. Midgley, Esq., the Rev. Robert Bruce, M.A.; and Messrs. W. Hornblower, H. Roebuck, and E. Battye, John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, and R. H. Goldthorp, of Cleckheaton, were re-elected upon the council; and Messrs. Robert Butterworth, Henry Marsden Shaw, and James Radcliffe, were elected in the room of the James Radcliffe, were elected in the room of the three members who retire. In the course of the proceedings the Principal, S. Sharpe, Esq., LL.B., informed the meeting that two of the college pupils had passed in the first class at the recent matriculation examination at the University of London, and that one of them (Fiddian, who had been four years under his tuition) stood third in the list of the thirteen candidates who had obtained mathematical teen candidates who had obtained mathematical honours, being the only students in the West Riding who had this year obtained a place in the list. The Principal expected from fifteen to twenty new pupils for the present half-year. The chairman mentioned that their excellent friend Mr. Schwann, who had been one of the founders of the college, and for many years treasurer, had assured him of his continued interest in the institution, and his best wishes for its success, although no longer a resident in the neighbourhood. Mr. Schwann had stated that he had visited many schools on the continent, that he had visited many schools on the continent, but he had met with none equal to the college. It was a great pleasure to him from time to time to meet with intelligent, clever, and successful men of business, whom he had the happiness to introduce, when boys, as pupils to the college. A gentleman present at the meeting stated that he had six sons educated at the college, and their education made him proud of the institution. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, who expressed a hope that the proprietors present would continue to use their influence in support of the college, the meeting concluded. in support of the college, the meeting concluded.-

New Baptist Chapel, Birkenhead.—This chapel has been erected for the church and congregation under the pastoral care of Rev. S. H. Booth. The chapel is 106 feet long and 49 feet wide. The order of architecture is the Doric. The portico is lofty and massive, and is supported by four fluted columns. The triglets and cornice are carried entirely round the building. The interior is in keeping with the external design. Ionic shafts and capitals being introduced in conformity with the Greek being introduced in conformity with the Greek method of internal decoration. The walls are skirted by oak panelling nine feet high, and this, together with the screens, gives to the interior a chaste and comfortable appearance. The seats are open, and cushioned with crimson. The baptistry is marble. Including the gallery over the vestries, the chapel will seat upwards of 700 persons. The schoolroom, which is spacious and lofty, will accommodate more than 500 children. The cost, including the site, will

be about 4,500%. The opening services commenced on Sunday, the 1st inst., when an early prayer mosting was held, which was well attended, and was characterised by much devoutness. In the morning the sermon was preached by Rev. S. H. Booth, from Acts v. 42. Rev. H. S. Brown preached in the afternoon from I John, v. 3, and in the evening Rev. C. M. Birrell preached from Luke iv. 42. The services were continued on Monday, the 2nd, by a public prayer meeting in the evening, and on Thursday, the 5th, when two sermons were preached by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A.; in the morning from Galatians v. 6, and in the evening from Matthew xiii. 3—8. In the afternoon upwards of 200 friends dined in the schoolroom, after which addresses were delivered by ministers of various denominations, among whom was Dr. Raffles, who announced, amidst continued applause, the telegraphic despatch just received that the Atlantic cable was laid between the coast of Ireland and Newfoundland. The collation was given by the Newfoundland. The collation was given by the ladies of the congregation, and the room was elegantly decorated for the occasion. The congregation were crowded throughout the various services, and on Sunday afternoon and on Thursday evening several hundred persons were unable to gain admission. The devotional exercises of the several services were conducted by Rev. R. H. Lundie, M.A., J. Mann, D. Joseph, Dr. Raffles, F. S. Williams, and J. Edwards. The collections amounted to 1501.

THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY IN AUSTRALIA.

The lecture of the Rev. T. Binney, on "St. Panl," claims more than an ordinary paragraph. The sudi-tory, the orator, the lecture, were such as in colonies are rarely seen and heard. There is an institution in this city, one among many, which adorn it, called the Young Men's Christian Association. It is intended to guard, elevate, and assist young men at that critical period of life when character receives its permanent form and texture, and men commonly be-come what they will be for all time. This "Young Men's Association" does not belong to the Church Men's Association" does not belong to the Church as such, but is composed of members of all Protestant communions, and patronised by the elergy; its plans are therefore as comprehensive as its basis, and it leaves the "systematic theology" to its proper teachers—the clergy themselves. The audience of Mr. Binney consisted of a large proportion of the citizens who take an interest in the movement of the propular thought, pity they do not oftener citizens who take an interest in the movement of the popular thought—pity they do not oftener meet. Of Mr. Binney, as a lecturer, it would be almost impertinence to speak. For half the age of man he has been rising in reputation, and his fame has long ranged from the palace to the cottage; it is spread over all lands where our mother tongue is spoken. No lecturer in London has obtained a greater mastery over the young intellect of his time; his terse, vigorous, idiomatic language—his energy of manner, sometimes quaint, always telling—his look of almost fascinating power—his voice, full, strong, clear, and impressive, are characteristics of the lecturer familiar with most Englishmen. We owe Mr. turer familiar with most Englishmen. We owe Mr. Binney's presence here to the failure of his health. Binney's presence here to the failure of his health. A voyage was the recommendation of his physicians—we hope it may renew his strength, exhausted by the wear and tear of some forty years' public toil. His Excellency the Governor General took the chair, and on the platform were several ministers of the various denominations, together with gentlemen of position and influence in the city. The church was literally crammed. Admission was given by tickets, of which 1,500 were presented at the doors. The body of the church was chiefly occupied by ladies. The Rev. J. Eggleston offered up a short prayer, and his Excellency briefly introduced the lecturer. The reverend gentleman, after some prefatory remarks his Excellency briefly introduced the lecturer. The reverend gentleman, after some prefatory remarks upon the desirability of maintaining neutral ground for the association, so that no sectarian bias might seem to attach to it, said he regretted the want of a public hall in Sydney, of sufficient size to accommodate such a meeting as the present. Speaking to his subject, he had, he said, no other aim in view than to offer a stimulus to Christian young men to pursue Scriptural research. The lecture occupied two hours and a quarter in the delivery, and being listened to with intense interest and marked attention, though frequently interrupted by considerable and profrequently interrupted by considerable and pro-longed applause. His Excellency the Chairman offered a graceful tribute of thanks to the lecturer, who returned thanks. It was announced that his Excellency had consented to deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association at an early opportunity. - Sydney Morning Herald.

Correspondence.

THE METHODISTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir.—In the Nonconformist of the 28th of July, is an article with the above heading, containing an error to which I beg to direct attention. It says:—"At a recent meeting of the Methodist Conference, in America, a debate took place on slavery, in the course of which the following facts were detailed by Mr. Long:—He estimates that there are 6,000 slaves now owned by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church north more than were owned by the whole church, north and south, in 1845."

The whole church in 1845 held about 200,000 slaves, and if the northern Methodist Church now owns 6,000 more than that number, it must own 206,000 slaves. When, however, the division took place, but a small number of slaveholders were left in the northern church —according to good authority only 4,000. It must be a great mistake to suppose that they own the above number of slaves. I think that Mr. Long's statement must have been that 6,000 slaves are held by the northern church, and that this number is in addition to the

number of slaves which the entire church held before the division. The American Methodist deputation to the Wesleyan Conference in Liverpool denied that their church had any connexion with slavery, and severely censured, with the sanction of the Conference, those who had dared to tell the truth. As one of the cenwho had dared to tell the truth. As one of the censured party, I am glad to have my statement confirmed by a minister of the very church which the deputation represented. No intelligent Wesleyan will now deny that the northern Methodist Church has slaveholding members. How disgraceful to the Conference to hold fellowship with such a church! Its members not only hold, but buy, sell, and hunt slaves. It is important, however, that the exact number of slaveholding members, and of the slaves they hold, should be known.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

EDWARD MATHEWS.

Oxford, August 6, 1858.

Oxford, August 6, 1858.

CHURCH v. CHAPEL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformial.

CHURCH v. CHAPEL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Str., May I request the favour of a small space in your columns for a few remarks, suggested by the letter of your correspondent, "A Nonconformist Churchman," advoesting the general adoption of the name "Church," instead of "Chapel," for our congregational places of worship. I do not attach so much importance to the term itself as he does, but viewing it as one of the "signs of the times" I have thought the subject too important to be allowed to pass by unnoticed.

I cannot but observe with regret the desire which is being now so frequently manifested for having our chapels called churches, believing this to be one of the many little things which indicate an inclination to conform to the practices of the Establishment, and (what is of sinch greater moment) a leaning towards externalism and ritualism. First, we must have a building like a church, with steeple and bells; then we must call it a "Church." then we must have an organ and, of course, and organist, one who will give his services, if possible, but if not, a stipendiary one; and if we have a paid organist, what objection can there be to a paid choir? Then the question comes to be asked, "Shall we have a litury?!" Now, without discussing the merits or dements of these several things in themselves, I think no one will deny that their tendency is towards an abandonment of our Nonconformist principles and simplicity of wording. Can we give up the latter without endangering the former? Can we appear to be Conformists and be Nonconformists.

Your correspondent gives as one argument in favour of the proposed change, that "the inevitable effect upon the language in common use among us will be great." "If we, as Nonconformists, erect 'churches,' we, of course, 'go to church,' and are 'church-people,'" and to so designate ourselves will, he thinks, "destroy the assumption of superiority which the establishment has enjoyed. On this point I think he has arrived at three wangs conclusions:—it. That calling our c

what reason have we to expect different results in other places?

Let as suppose, however, that the change be generally adopted, and we begin forthwith to style ourselves "church-people," and talk of "going to church." Will that destroy the churchman's feeling of superiority? I rather think it will confirm him in it. It will be aping him, and nothing could be a fuller admission of his superiority than that. Now, Sir, I claim perfect equality with him, and am no more ashamed to avow my dissent than he is to confess his adherence to the Establishment. Why, then, should I seek to curry favour with him, telling him that he leads the way and I follow—that he is a churchman and so am I—and taking especial care to smooth down every little angle lest it be too sharp to please him. "Call a spade a spade." As Nonconformings let us stand or fall, and let those who wish to conform go into the Establishment. Far be it from me to speak with disrespect of the Established Church. Many of my warmest friends and nearest relatives are numbered among her members. But whilst willing to imitate her in all that is worthy of imitation, I cannot give up that beautiful simplicity and absence of show which is peculiar to our religious services and unpretending places of worship, and which, I fear, "A Nonhigh is peculiar to our religious services and unpre-inding places of worship, and which, I fear, "A Non-informist Churchman," and some others, are inclined to sacrifice. Yours very truly,

A NONCONFORMING DISSENTER. Norwich, August 6.

foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE PARIS JOURNALS AND THE CHERBOURG FETES

The Constitutionnel, after dwelling on the warmth of the reception given to their Imperial Majesties by the population of Brittany, speaks in the following terms of the excellent effect which will be produced in France by the visit of Queen Victoria:—

The report had been spread that her Majesty would not land at Cherbourg, but, on the contrary, she visited, with the Emperor Napoleon, the port which had sent forth more than one vessel to the Baltic and the Crimea, that fought by the side of the British fleet, and is now fighting by its side in Chinese waters. By this act of courtesy, of good taste, and of sound policy, Queen Victoria proved herself superior, as also did her Government, to the sentiments which a fraction of the English press endeavoured to spread amongst the public. In France, deavoured to spread amongst the public. In France, gratitude will be felt towards her gracious Majesty for this manifestation of sincere friendship.

The Débats, whose opinions are valuable because thoroughly independent, and seldom expressed without due consideration, says:—

For the second time within three years the Queen of England has set foot on French soil. We should be inconsistent with ourselves, with our own traditions, with the opinions we have professed for the last thirty years,

if we were not to say that this is an event of happy augury, which promises to maintain and strengthen the alliance between the two countries. This second visit of the Queen to the Emperor Napoleon derives, both from the theatre of the interview and the circumstances which preceded it, an importance and a particular significance which did not belong to the visit of 1865. Regretable incidents, to which we need not further allude, had thrown some clouds over the friendly relations between the two peoples. Susceptibilities traceable to souvenirs of a bygone period, prejudices and suspicions connected with the history of Cherbourg itself, had found a volce in a portion of the English press. Moreover, the absence of any allusion to the Cherbourg fitself in the Queen's speech had been remarked upon. Now that the visit has taken place we think it impossible that any vestige of the unpleasant feeling can remain. The facts speak for themselves, to adopt the happy expression used by the Emperor Napoleon, in proposing the Queen's health, and Prince Albert's answer to the teast proves that the sentiment is reciprocal. The interview at Cherbourg, in the words of the Prince, "by strengthening the ties which unite the two nations, assures their reciprocal prosperity." This is the essential point, this it is which, in our opinion, renders the rejoicings at Cherbourg, and the two speeches pronounced on board the Bretagne, really interesting.

The Universe continues to prophesy evil. Its correspondent did not hear any of those cries

the Bretagne, really interesting.

The Univers continues to prophesy evil. Its correspondent did not hear any of those cries of "Vive la Reine," which, according to all other testimony, French and English, were audible, and even (sometimes) predominant; it complains of the sardonic smiles and satirical remarks of English visitors, and winds up by saying, "the fite is indeed magnificent, but at the sight of so many and such splendid cannons everyone asks the question, "Do these really mean peace?"

The Presse, without being precisely unfriendly or discourteous, is much less enthusiastic about the alliance and its result than the Patric and the Pays. While admitting that the sovereigns of the two

Alliance and its result than the Patric and the Pays. While admitting that the sovereigns of the two countries are making laudable efforts to maintain the alliance, that they shrink from no "personal endeavours, no concessions of form, no ascrifice of susceptibilities," to show their desire to preserve peace, it asks whether, after all, peace is an alliance? Are not their views divergent? Is there any understanding at Constantinople, on the Danube, in the Italian Peninsula, at Suez? Does not England pursue in Egypt and at Perim a separate policy, and one which serves her own interests alone? Has there been hit upon at Cherbourg any compromise of opinion, any means for common action? "We hope so, but we doubt it much."

Since 1830 particularly, the alliance with France on unequal conditions enabled her to command either rain or sunshine in Europe whenever she pleased. The Eastern war, and the respective parts played by the two allies, have changed this state of things. France must now be thought of. Hence arises a new situation which France

The assertion that the result of the joint war in the Crimea was to place England in a state of rela-tive inferiority to France has probably never before tive inferiority to France has probably never before been so prominently put forward in any French journal as by the above passage. The *Presse* con-cludes its article by saying that the sense of the inauguration of the great military port of Cherbourg, which "may be considered at will either as a work of defence or as a menace," is "a notice to England of a desire to keep up the alliance with her, and at the same time of the possibility of doing without it."

Punch was seized on Thursday on account of the caricature of the "Sphinx," but after twenty-four hours' consideration the order of confiscation was

rescinded.

The French Government has resolved, in conjunction with that of Great Britain, that the prosecution of the assassins of Jeddah shall be carried on in presence of a British and French commissioner, and that M. Emerat, who was present at the murder of the French consul, shall assist the commissioners. M. Emerat and the two commissioners are to embark at Suez on board the French corvette Duchayls, which is to convey them to Jeddah.

The Turkish Ambassador has delivered to Mdlle. Eveillard the Sultan's letters patent granting her the promised pension of 12,000f. a year, as a compensa-

promised pension of 12,000f. a year, as a compensa-tion for her sufferings at Jeddah and the loss of her

father the consul.

on the 21st. They will then stay a few days at St. Cloud, and subsequently proceed to Biarritz. The Emperor will next go to Chalons, and thence, towards the end of September, to Biarritz, to bring back the Empress.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber have rejected, by a majority of 53 against 39, the Government proposal for fortifying Antwerp. The adverse vote was the result of a combination of parties. In the first place, the whole of the Catholic party, except, the two former Ministers, Dedecker and Vilain XIV., voted against the Government project, simply because it was a Government project. Then a number of members of the extreme left voted against it, on account of the expense. The members for Antwerp itself voted against it, because their constituents, whose wish is that Antwerp should cease altogether to be a fortress, compelled them to do so. Lastly, the members of the central section voted against it. The same Royal decree which announces the close of the session, announces, likewise, the complete withdrawal of the project of law, the purport of which was not merely the fortification of Antwerp, but the execution of other public works, of military as well as civil character, all over the kingdom.

On Thursday the Chamber met, when the Minister of the Interior read two Royal decrees—one with-

drawing the project of law of the 25th of May, the other announcing the close of the Legislative sension of 1857-1858. The house immediately broke up. Meanwhile Antwerp has been the scene of a great conflagration, which has burnt down the Bourse. A letter from A three conflagration.

letter from Antwerp says :-

letter from Antwerp says:—

Every part of the building, in fact, is destroyed, and it was with great difficulty that the neighbouring houses could be preserved. The civil and military authorities, the troops, the firemen, everyone, indeed, did their duty, but nothing could be done as to the Bourse, which will be burnt to the last fragment of wood. The fire appears to have arisen in an upper room, on the side of the Courte Rue des Chaires. It was there, at least, that the fismes were first seen, and in half an hour the place was enveloped in fire. The Bourse contained the Chaimber of Commerce, the Tribunal, and the Record-office, the Syndical Chamber of the Antwerp brokers, and the Telegraph Bureaux. Nothing, absolutely nothing, is saved. All the archives of these various bodies are lost.

I have just returned from the scene of the disaster, and, in spite of the united efforts of a growd of workmen and the engines, the fire continues. The coilings which surmounted the arches of the interior galleries have just caught fire, and part of the turret on the side of the Place de Meir has fallen. The building which has thus been totally idestroyed stood ing the very contre of Antwerp.

danie NAPLES I and ima

TREATMENT OF THE STATE PRISONERS, MONITOR

Galerette (with Mire

NAPLES.

Baron Nicoters and his companions sentenced to death have had their sentences commuted. To the galleys and the ergastole they are to be sent—one man for life, another for a quarter of a century, and so on. The manner in which the commutation was announced deserves particular mention. The President of the Court sent for Nicoters, and admonished him to be grateful for the mercy which had been shown. Nicoters atold the President in reply, that he and his colleagues had not acted as lidges, but as hirelings of the Coverament. In obedience to orders from above they had condemned seven men to death when one only had been brought within the doom. The answer was somewhat starlling,—"We condemn seven," said the President, "to insure the safety of all," A remarkably agreeable artifice for the aix wretched creatures over whose heads the are had been suspended for so many days! The President, however, entirely failed in his endeavours to induce Nicoters to shout "Evviva il Re!" when the commutation was announced. He would mether do so himself are persuade his companions to give any audible token of leyalty and gratitude. Here is a brief suggestion of what followed —A Government stemer arrived off the brillant little town of Salerno to remove some of the prisoness. They were taken up to the prison in broad daylight in open carts, and a cart followed with an asvil and the requisite implements for riveting chains. It seems that even in the Nespolitan dominions the custom is not to put chains upon prisoners until they arrive at the place of their destination. This time, however, the order was departed from with the intention, as it is supposed, of striking terror into the souls of the Salernitans. The antechamber at the gate of the prison was turned into a black-smith's shop; the hangman and his assistants did the blackamith's work, and in duccourse the wretched creatures were chained up two and two together. The chain employed was about 35th in weight, and thirteen feet in length. When they had been thus chained they

The King and Queen of Spain continue their provincial tour, and seem to have been very cordially received. At Ferrol they were to witness a sham fight. They will pass a week in visiting Ferrol, Santiago, and Corunna. They will afterwards go to the Escurial. It is thought that the questions relative to the Cortes and the press will then be resolved.

The Spanish journals narrate some curious inci-dents in connexion with the Royal tour. It is re-lated that at Leon the Queen appeared on a halcony to show the little Prince of the Asturias to the people; but that as it was dusk they could not see him well, and accordingly her Majesty had a lighted candle brought and held up before his face. At candle brought and held up before his face. At Oviedo, where the Queen was to go after leaving Mieres, a triumphal arch was to be erected in loaves of bread, and after the Queen should have passed through it the bread was to be given to the poor.

It appears that the press laws are not at present enforced, and that in fact the liberty of the press exists. The approaching elections to the Cortes are causing great excitement, and they threaten to be fiercely contested.

fiercely contested.

The Government is said to have definitively resolved to divide Spain into five great military com-mands, and to confide the principal one, that of the provinces of Madrid, Valencia, and the Balcario Isles, to the Marques del Duero; but the sanction of the Cortes will be necessary for the execution of the

project.
The greatest activity reigns on all the railroad lines at present constructing.

A letter from Alexandria gives the following de-tails of the Mussulman outbreak at Gaza, which the telegraph had briefly announced :-

telegraph had briefly announced:—
On the 12th ult. the courier from Suez, announcing the massacre of the Christians at Jeddah, arrived at Gaza. The Mahometan inhabitants expressed their joy at the event, and having assembled in great numbers, went to the cadi and the mufti, where they concerted plans for attacking the Christians. On the following morning, while the latter were assembled in their church, a body of 300 Turks surrounded the building, broke open the doors, and assailed the Christians. The latter having made a vigorous resistance, the Mussulmans left, and proceeded to the Frank quarter, where they broke into several of the Christians' houses, and did considerable damage, uttering at the same time cries of Allah Akbar! (God is great!) A number of Mussulman women followed the band, exciting the fanatics against the Christians by sanguinary songs. Fortunately the governor, Moustapha Bey, and the chief of the bashi-bazouks, interfered in behalf of the Christians, or numerous massacres would have taken place, and the Greek church, and the houses of the place, and the Greek church, and the houses of the Christians, been burnt. A representation of the affair has been laid before the Governor of Jerusalem, in whose jurisdiction the town of Gaza lies.

From Candia we learn that Sami Pasha, the new Governor of the island, has degraded Seefik Effendi, member of the Council, who is accused of having excited the Mahomedan populace to the outrages committed on the 3rd of July on the corpse of the

The Journal de Constantinople publishes the sanitary regulations which have been adopted to protect the capital from the plague, which prevails on the coast of Tripoli. Besides these precautions to protect the capital a commission of medical men will be sent to the spot to try and arrest the progress

will be sent to the spot to try and arrest the progress of the disease and prevent its spreading.

An official telegraphic despatch of the 4th inst., from Trebigny, gives the following details of the surprise of Kolachino by those ruffian-robbers the Montenegrins. Early on the morning of the 28th of July, the Montenegrins, having attacked the town in great force, the inhabitants of which, relying upon the established security, were entirely off their guard, burnt all the houses, killed about a hundred men, committed atrocities of the most revolting description, and at last retired, taking with them two hundred Mussulman women and children. The excitement there was very great.

citement there was very great.

The Nord of Brussels states that letters have been received from Ragusa which set forth the conditions on which the rayahs of Herzegovina have offered to make their submission to the Porte. The principal of these conditions is the abolition of taxation, and substitution of a tribute; they also require that the Bashi-Bazouks shall be replaced by regular troops; that the proprietors of the soil shall have a right to only one-fourth of the produce of the soil, and that certain religious privileges shall be granted to

AMERICA.

"There is good reason to believe," says the New York Herald, "from recently received information, that our Government is now in a fair way to acquire the island of Cuba. This is derived from an unques-tionable source." Private advices deny the report. The desire of the Government on the point is supposed to be generally known, but the manner in which fulfiment is to be brought about is still un-

Mr. Elliot, the defaulting store-keeper at Weedon, has been arrested in America. He was travelling with an actress, Miss Sinclair, under a variety of

From California we learn that destructive fires Upper Columbia were gathering in large numbers. In Oregon and Washington territory a similar gathering was in progress. The United States similar gathering was in progress. The United States Commander was endeavouring to collect a force to keep them in check, but it was feared he would not be able to do so.

The California Supreme Court had decided the Sunday law unconstitutional, and all prosecutions based on that law had been abandoned.

Advices from Utah to the 2nd all the control the California Supreme Court had decided the Sunday law unconstitutional, and all prosecutions based on that law had been abandoned.

Advices from Utah to the 3rd ult. are to the effect that the Mormons had all returned to the city and their homes in the different parts of the territory. General Johnston had passed through the city with his horses, and encamped 30 miles on the other side of it. No troops were in the city. The Government officers had been duly installed in their various offices, and were prepared for the proper discharge of their duties. Brigham Young was anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, but insisted that the jury should consist of Mormons only.

Letters from Havannah of the 9th ult. state that a Spanish steamer had returned from Vera Cruz

a Spanish steamer had returned from Vera Cruz with 52 Yucatan Indians, "to be sold as free colonists." A vessel had arrived from Macao with 661 coolies. Another vessel had arrived with 100 Asiatics, of whom 34 were women. The British gunboat Jasper was off that port.

MEXICO.

STATE OF ANARCHY.

The accounts brought by the last Royal mail steamer show that the West at this moment rivals the East in the horrors of anarchy and rapine, and that there is scarcely an outrage recorded in Central

India which may not find its parallel on the borders of Central America. In the city of Mexico there is a party who call themselves the Government, simply because they hold the capital. Supported by the ecclesiastics, they obtained their position by treacherously overthrowing the late President, Comonfort, who had contrived to maintain a degree of order in the country for a longer period than usual, but they have never obtained even for a day the slightest general authority. At all the seaports, with one exception, their power is defied, and as the Customs' revenue is thus cut off from them, they resort to arbitrary exactions on the property of such native and foreign merchants as may be within their reach. But the misery is not limited to a contest between the nominal Government and an ordinary party of revolutionists. There are at least half-a-dozen chiefs in the field, each with his special programme. In fact, every professional brigand is now at the head of an army of his own, claiming a legal position as representative of the people, and levying for the service of his "Government" all sorts of contributions. In Sonora, the richest province as regards latent mining wealth, a General Pesqueira has set up an independent republic. In Chihuahua, which adheres to the old constitution, troops are being collected to harass the neighbouring State of Durango, which has pronounced for the central authorities. Zacatecas and Ialisco are overrun in turn by the Government forces and those of Vidaurri, who enjoys the sympathy of the Texans across the frontier. They alternately sack and ravage the various cities and respectively shoot their prisoners as rebels. The same is the case in Tamaulipas, where the Government hold Tampico, their only port, and General Garza hems them round and exercises command in every other part. In the State of Sinaloa a General Yanez, by part. In the State of Shaloa a General Fanez, by siding with neither party, seems thus far to have preserved comparative quiet. In Michoacan an organised rabble of 4,000 men carry on plunder in all directions, assuming the banner of Constitutionalists. San Luis Potosi has been exposed to devastation, but is for the moment in the hands of the Government. Puebla is also nominally on the Government side, but the fortress of Perote holds out for their opponents, and all its roads are choked with robbers, who lie in wait for cargoes of goods. The State of Vera Cruz, the most important of the whole, from its commercial and military port, has defied the reactionary Government from the first, and latterly even the rural population of the district, reputed as the least dishonest in the country, have associated themselves in bands with the view of plunder. The little territory of Tlaxcala sends forth gangs of robbers, 100 in number, to stop the mer-chant trains, and on the other side the old and remorseless General Alvarez, who overthrew Santa Anna, and who, as Governor of the State of Guerrero, is always formidable from his influence over the Indians and his determined animosity to the purely Spanish residents in Mexico, threatens at any moment to advance upon the capital, and again dictate his own form of rule. It was in a great degree from the proceedings of this chief a year or two back that the reclamations of Spain for satisfaction had their origin. And while the white population are thus tearing each other to pieces, and ceaselessly resorting to every act of murder, violation, and rapine, the Indians roam through all parts, destroying plantations, driving off grain and cattle, killing the farmers, and carrying away women and children at their pleasure. Indeed, the land may now almost be considered to have relapsed to the sway of these people, who, less degraded and not more ignorant than the white population, show a power of cohesion which entitles them to be their masters. Even this fact, however, does not complete the chaos. The Indians and his determined animosity to the purely fact, however, does not complete the chaos. fact, however, does not complete the chaos. The forces of nature are at work on the same side, and the country has just been visited by one of the severest earthquakes experienced for many years. At Guadalajara, while one part of the town was in conflagration and another was being sacked, a fight was going on outside the walls, and the place was at had occurred at Oroville and Stockton. Ad-vices from Oregon report that the Indians of moment caused all parties to suspend their work of pillage and butchery. The extinction of Mexican nationality may be looked upon as already complete.

> Later Mexican advices report that Zulaga had abdicated and left the city of Mexico, leaving the government in the hands of Canto and two bishops. Colonel Zuazua, one of the chiefs of the Liberal party, had captured San Luis Potosi, after a feeble resistance. General Garza had left Matamoras to join Vidaurri. General Caravajal had intercepted a train of 1,400 mules with goods *en route* from Tampico to San

CALIFORNIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. The Times has been publishing a long letter from

a San Francisco correspondent, dated June 14, in reference to the newly discovered gold regions which are occasioning so much excitement in that part of the world. He quotes the following statement of the present rate of wages in California :-

Married couples (servants), 1921. per annum, and found; female servants, 801. to 961., and kept; gardeners, 1201. a year, and found; by the day, 3 dols., now 4 dols.; young men in stables as grooms, 1201. ayear and found, 161. a month and find themselves; carpenters, with us till lately, 11. a day, now 28s. a day; "rough" and smooth, I never knew any difference—and all bad; masons and bricklayers, at lowest time, 25s. a day; waiters 61. a day, here at present, 35s. a day; waiters, 6l. to 8l. a month in San Francisco; compositors, 2s. 10 d. per 1,000 type, our types double size; blacksmiths, 3l. 12s. to 6l. a week; general rate 5 dols. a day; farm labourers, 6l. a month, and found, and only work from

seven o'clock to six o'clock, with two hours for meals; shepherds, 144%. 10a. a year, and found; a competent shepherd worth 240% a year, and found; or, to serve on shares of increase of stock, on very liberal terms.

Notwithstanding "these enormous, almost fabulous" inducements to remain at California, the tide of emigration to the Fraser River seems to have set in with resistless force. He illustrates this by some graphic sketches:—

with resistless force. He illustrates this by some graphic sketches:—

One hour ago a tenant of mine came in and handed me a written notice of his intention to quit an office he rents of me. I asked no questions, for no one takes any step now except what is contingent upon Fraser River. "You'll find the key in the door, Sir; on Monday I'll pay you the rent." "What do you expect to do there?"—not an unreasonable question, for the man is old, grey, and very fragile-looking. "Well, Sir, two newspapers are going to be established. The materials for one have left for Victoria (the chief town of British Columbia). My men are leaving, and if I lose my best hands it's no use staying." Then followed some familiar eulogies on "English colony," "Protection of British Government," "Our own people," "Just administration of the law," and other saws flavoured with English honey. My late tenant is a printer. His conversation sent me out to look at some of my other "tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances." To my diamay I found the iron door of one of the stores which claim me as owner shut. "What's the matter here?" "An execution on the goods—sheriff in possession," says my friend by way of explanation. I peered in through the window, and saw three men, one with a pen behind his ear, and the others rummaging among the goods and chattels. But why pursue the theme? Another case of Fraser River. The poor storekeeper lost his customers, his creditors lost confidence in him, and he resolved to follow his customers. Everything is redolent of Fraser River, the boxes and cases at all the doors have it painted on them. No one speaks of anything else. Wages have jumped to-day from four dols to seven dols, in consequence of it. The editor of the Bute Record, an up-country paper, says waggishly of his fellow-townsmen, "Every joke that is cracked is mixed in Fraser River water, and Fraser forms a part and parcel of everybody's meat, drink, and apparel."

The writer again suggests that the Leviathan should be sent out to sail between Pa

The writer again suggests that the Leviathan should be sent out to sail between Panama, California, snould be sent out to sail between Panama, California, and British Colombia, and says that the idea has taken possession of the public mind in San Francisco. If it should not suit her there is a profitable field open for other English steamers to be put upon the line. But they must be good and fast. The following extract gives a notion of the number and character of the loose population of California:—

One of the up-country bankers, of long and extensive relations with the miners, gives it as his opinion, that the exodus of 20,000 miners will not lessen the production of gold, as he calculates there were as many "loafers" who were non-producers. There is much truth in this estimate, for it was astonishing to see such crowds of idle miners as inhabited all the mining towns and country to the provence of the country to the and camps. I never could understand how they lived, their only occupations being to eat, drink, read the papers, and discuss the "big strikes" that other and luckier miners made.

The Times' Correspondent, himself carried away by the migration epidemic, intimates that he also was on the wing for the new El Dorado. He adds items of news :-

"We learn the important fact that the Fraser is navigable as far up as Fort Hope. The Governor and his son-in-law, Mr. Dallas, one of the Directors, and Captain Prevost, of the Satellite, went up in the American steamer, the Surprise (sent from San Francisco), to Fort Hope. The voyage was quite successful. 'There was a large body of water in the river, and the current very rapid, running in some places six knots, and in others four.' The Governor was well received by the miners, and was delighted with his warm reception. There was more peace and quietness than might have the miners, and was delighted with his warm reception. There was more peace and quietness than might have been expected. All the mining is confined to Fraser river. The Indians prohibit miners from approaching the Thompson. It is at present too much flooded to work any way. As a proof of the richness of the mines, it is said the Indians work it out of the ground with a stick. No one doubts its existence now. The scenery of the Fraser is described as being very beautiful. The single fact which has struck me as the most interesting of all the news is, that 'an Indian piloted the steamer which carried the Governor up and down the river.' Something may be made of Indians who produce such a man."

We have now later advices from California coming down to July 5. The Fraser river excitement was unabated. The reports from the new goldfields were, it is said, getting quite fabulous. One miner had written to say that his first day's yield was 700 dols. Victoria was crowded with Americans, who had run up building lots to enormous prices. The Hudson's Bay Company were purchasing dust at 15 dols. per ounce. The Indians had begun to molest the emigrants on their way to the mines. A party of 10 encamped near Schome were attacked, and six killed. Twenty-two canoes filled with Indian warriors were passed going into Victoria. Fourteen steamers and sailing vessels left San Francisco during the fortnight for Fraser river.

The Times publishes a letter direct from Vancouver's Island, dated June 17. The writer speaks well of the Government of the Hudson's Bay Company, who have governed the colony with ability had run up building lots to enormous prices.

pany, who have governed the colony with ability—certainly with fairness and probity. The hereto-fore tranquil precincts of Victoria are now the scene of an excitement such as was witnessed at San Francisco in 1849, or since in Melbourne. Land has run up to prices fabulously high; and patches that six months ago were, perhaps, grudgingly purchased at the colonial price of 20s. the acre, are re-selling daily at a hundred times that amount.

Lest I should appear too sanguine in my representa-tions, I will cite one instance to illustrate the richness of these newly-discovered diggings. Three men returned for provisions lately, after an absence of seven days; they had during this interval extracted 179ozs. of gold.

I state this fact on the authority of Governor Douglas, who has just returned from the mining regions, whither he went with the view of establishing certain regulations for the maintenance of order. In short, all who have visited the mines are impressed with the conviction that their richness far excels that of California in its palmiest

A certain degree of order has already been established in the mining region, through the judicious measures adopted by the Governor. Justices of the peace and other officials have been appointed, and a system protective of the territorial interests organised. Licenses, the principle of those granted in Australia, are tective of the territorial interests organised. Licenses, on the principle of those granted in Australia, are issued: the price, 5 dollars per month, to be exacted from every miner. There was a good deal of talk as to the right or propriety of levying this tax when it was first proposed, and some of the San Francisco papers were loud in their denunciations; others, with a better sense and more discrimination, took a calmer view. It is satisfactory to add that no difficulty has so far been experienced on this head. As a body, the miners are reported to be a steady set of men, well-conducted, and respectful of the law; but there are, as may be supposed, bad characters among them—gamblers and blacklegs of every kind. The good sense of the majority, however, tends to keep those mauvais sujets under restraint.

restraint.

Productive fisheries, prolific whaling waters, extensive coal-fields, a country well timbered in some parts, susceptible of every agricultural improvement in others, with rich goldfields on the very borders,—these are some of the many advantages enjoyed by the colony of Vancouver's Island and its fortunate possessors. Esquimalt harbour is unexceptionable in all respects, easy of access at all seasons, and with a depth of water sufficient to admit the Leviathan.

AUSTRALIA.

An Australian mail brings intelligence from Sydney, June 11; Melbourne, 16; Galle, July 10; Aden, 24. The Australasian experienced very heavy weather on the Australian coast. She brought to Suez seventy-four passengers, and 73,000*l*. in gold. In Melbourne the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Legislative Council had caused a great agitation, which, however, was soon quelled. The Parliament was prorogued on the 4th of June. In round numbers the total consolidated revenue is 3,200,000%. Of this 1,200,000% had been voted for public works, irrespective of railways. The great event of the month had been the discovery of a monster nugget of pure gold, at Ballarat, weighing 2,217 ounces. This is the last and largest mass of the metal yet discovered. The gold production of the colony of Victoria up to June 12 had been almost exactly equal to that up to the corresponding period of the year 1857—namely, 4,060,000%, or at the rate of about 8,500,000% per annum. In consequence of a protracted scarcity of water a falling off would have tracted scarcity of water a failing on would have taken place but for the greatly improved results of quartz crushing. The local Government of Victoria, by whom an expenditure is contemplated of 8,000,000% sterling for railroad purposes, spread over a series of years, have made their arrangements with size of the local banks for the grown required with six of the local banks for the sum required during the next twelve months, which will be limited to 1,500,000%. Commercial credit continued good, and trade is better, though the stock was still heavy.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Letters from the Hague contradict in the most positive manner the rumour that the King of Holland has any intention of abdicating.

A liquor law, absolutely prohibiting the sale of

intoxicating liquors, has again been voted by an overwhelming majority in the State of Maine.

The King of Prussia will remain somewhat longer in the Alps than was arranged of late, and thus he will probably not see her Majesty on her visit to

Accounts from Posen in the German journals state that the revolutionary committee of London has re-cently distributed in Poland copies of a manifesto ig the Poles to rebellion. A copy has be

Seized by the authorities of Posen.

The American mail brings the intelligence that the Queen of the Sandwich Islands has given birth to a son—heir to the throne of Hawaii. This event, which took place on the 20th of May, caused the utmost joy throughout the kingdom.

The statement lately inserted in the American papers of the raising of the Russian vessels at Sebastopol proves to have been little better than a fiction. It has been ascertained that they are nearly all destroyed by worms and scarcely worth breaking up for old materials. old materials.

The Posttidning, the official journal of Stockholm, says that the six females condemned to quit Sweden for becoming Catholics have been informed that if they would apply for the Royal elemency before the Court of Appeal shall have pronounced judgment the Prince Regent was disposed to receive their petition.

The accounts recently received from the Kooria Mooria guano islands are of the most deplorable description. Ships are lying up unmanned, their crews stricken down by small-pox, fever, or scurvy, and their captains unable to ship cargoes owing to the consequent want of hands. One vessel, the *Helcoloise*, has just been reported at sea, with her crew laid up from scurvy, and without provisions. The captain states that there were twenty five sail at the Kooria Mooria islands waiting for cargoes, and that it took him 100 days to get 300 tons of guano on board his vessel, a fact which speaks but ill of the resources supplied by our Government for the work-

ing of the guano deposits.

A Turin letter of the 26th ult., in the Augsburg Gazette, says:—"The first pleasure-train organised

between Milan and Venice was lately converted by the Italianists into a political manifestation. Several hundreds of the Milanese were received at Venice by a large crowd with cries of 'Viva l'Italia,' 'Viva i fratelli Lombardi!' At a grand promenade of gon-dolas given in honour of the Milanese, those in which Austrian officers and functionaries were seated were run against with great violence. Several of the gondolas also hoisted tri-coloured flags. To the cries of 'Viva l'Italia' many of the crowd added, 'A basso l'Austria!' The Austrian police took no notice of what occurred, but this first pleasure-train will be the last."

THE FETES AT CHERBOURG.

The Emperor, the Empress, and their suite left St. Cloud on Tuesday morning at half-past nine for Caen, on their way to Cherbourg. The imperial train left the station of the Rue d'Amsterdam at nine o'clock, conveying Count de Chasseloup-Laubat, Baron Benoist d'Azy, Viscount Duchâtel, M. Emile Pereire, M. Laffitte, M. Delessert, M. Dailly, and M. Simons, directors of the Western Railway, M. M. Simons, directors of the Western Railway, M. de Laperière, manager of the working, and Mr. Coindart, the secretary. A few privileged persons had also obtained the favour of travelling in some of the carriages. On the arrival of the train at St. Cloud, a short pause ensued, after which their Majesties took their places in one of the imperial carriages, accompanied by Marshal Vaillant and M. Rouher, Ministers of War and Public Works, (Admind Hymphism Ministers of Marshal Vaillant and M. miral Hamelin, Minister of Marine, had gone the day before); the Princess d'Essling, Countess de Labédoyere, and Countess de Lourmel, ladies of honour to the Empress; Generals Fleury and Niel, honour to the Empress; Generals Fleury and Niel, first equerry and aide-de-camp to his Majesty; and the other personages appointed to form part of the imperial suite. A considerable crowd had collected in the neighbourhood and loudly cheered their Majesties. The train then took its departure, a short stay having to be made at Nantes, Evreux, and Lisieux. We now follow the official account:—

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Nantes, and were received by the Prefect of the Seine and Oise and

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Nantes, and were received by the Prefect of the Seine and Oise and the other authorities. They were rapturously applauded by the people. At Evreux, their Majesties proceeded to the Prefecture in the midst of cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive le Prince Imperial!" Their entry into Caen was a veritable ovation. The cortége traversed the town, which was wholly illuminated and with splendid decorations. At nine o'clock at night their Majesties went to the Hotel de Ville, to assist at the public ball given there.

The Emperor, the Empress, and their suites left Caen on Wednesday at noon. They arrived at Cherbourg at five o'clock in the evening, and were received by an immense crowd with acclamations. At seven o'clock her Majesty the Queen arrived with her escort, and was saluted by the French fleet. At eight o'clock the Emperor visited her Majesty, on board her yacht, amidst remarkable demonstrations of enthusiasm. The illuminations were magnificent. An altar had been erected at the railway terminus, and a Te Deum was performed by the Bishop of Coutances, on the Emperor's arrival. His Majesty, addressing the Mayor, said—"I am happy to have finished the work of Louis XIV., and to inaugurate, in a time of peace, the port which was so actively commenced in a time of war."

The harbour and roadstead was crowded with steamers and yachts, exhibiting the gayest colours. Great enthu-

The harbour and roadstead was crowded with steamers and yachts, exhibiting the gayest colours. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the illuminations last night were

siasm prevailed, and the illuminations last night were most brilliant and extensive.

The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales, breakfasted on Thursday at noon with the Emperor and Empress. Their Majesties afterwards made the tour of the city, and were received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. The weather is magnificent. The roadstead presents the most animated appearance. About two o'clock yesterday, the Queen entered a carriage with the Emperor and Empress in order to obtain a view from the heights of the magnificent spectacle presented by the roads of Cherbourg dressed with flags, and upon which a splendid sun was shining. In the evening they dined together on board the line-of-battle ship Bretagne.

It is noticed in connexion with the Emperor's

It is noticed in connexion with the Emperor's their Majesties were a great number of ecclesiastics from all parts of the department." On arriving at the Maritime Prefecture, their Majesties received the wives of the principal functionaries and visitors to Cherbourg. Thirty young ladies presented the Empress with a casket of flowers and lace. Her Majesty received the deputation most graciously. By this time the eldest of the young girls, who pre-sented the Empress with a bouquet, addressed her as follows :-

Madame,—Deign to accept these flowers. They are but poor emblems of the joy with which your august presence agitates our hearts. Our magistrates desired that with these flowers we should offer you some lace, the produce of a manufacture founded in a spirit of charity. It is on this ground that we feel confident that you will readily accept it. Our mothers remember with pride that in 1811 the Empress Marie Louise deigned to accept the earliest specimens of this struggling industry. Allow us, also, Madame, to hope that your Majesty will Allow us, also, Madame, to hope that your majesty win not refuse us the honour of laying this humble offering at the feet of the Empress Eugenie. Happy and proud in the mission confided to us, we beg your Majesty to accept the homage of our love and the respectful assurance that this day will ever remain engraven on our memories as one of the happiest and most glorious of our lives.

Every house was illuminated, and every vessel in the port lighted up. The appearance of the town and port was most striking, and an immense and joyous crowd thronged the streets.

It seems that on Queen Victoria's arrival the Emperor and Empress immediately paid her a visit without any escort. The Queen accepted an invitation to private breakfast with their Majesties,

which was given at noon, at the Maritime Prefe which was given at noon, at the Maritime Prefecture, on Thursday. Only seven covers were laid. They previously proceeded to visit the docks, the forts, and the other naval and military works. The Queen was, where recognised, received with every demonstration of good will.

At the banquet on Thursday evening, the Emperor, in proposing the toast of the health of her Majesty and of the Royal Family of England, made a speech, in which he said,—

I am happy to be enabled to express the sentiments by which I am animated upon this occasion of the Queen's visit to Cherbourg. The facts do indeed speak for themselves, and prove that the hostile passions which were excited by some unfortunate incidents have never been able to alter either the friendship which exists between the two Crowns, or the desire of the peoples to remain at peace. I have, therefore, the firm hope that if any attempts were made to revive again the rancours of a former period, such attempts would be foiled by the good sense of the public, as the waves are baffled by yonder breakwater, which at this moment serves to protect the squadrons of both empires against the violence of the sea.

The Prince Consort, on behalf of her Majesty, responded to the toast, in doing which he said,—

responded to the toast, in doing which he said,—
The Queen is most sensible of the words we have just heard, which will for ever be dear to her. The Queen is doubly happy in having an opportunity, by her presence here, to join the Emperor in endeavouring to draw together as closely as possible the ties of friendship which exist between the two nations. That friendship has their mutual prosperity for its basis, and the blessing of Heaven will not be wanting to confirm it.

On Friday, the Queen, and the flotilla that accompanied her, departed from Cherbourg. They arrived at Cowes about 5 P.M.

The correspondents of the daily papers contain copious details of the great fêtes—the predominant feature of which was the incessant roar of artillery. When Queen Victoria disembarked from the royal yacht both fleets manning yards, and dressed in colours, and fleets, forts, town batteries, and redoubts repeated the tremendous welcome of the night before, and the continued roar of nearly 3,000 guns, fired with incessant rapidity for twenty minutes, marked when her Majesty stepped from the royal yacht and embarked in the Fairy for the Military Port. Of her Majesty's reception in the town it is said:—

Through the town, of course, the royal cortige was received with every welcome, but somehow or other the French, with all their fervour, can never be enthusiastic by appointment, and so the reception of both the Imperial and Royal visitors (and nearly all the shouting, such as it was, went to the honour of the former) was short of what would have been given in any town, no matter which, in the united kingdom. The "rivas," too, seemed dull and tepid; but that was nothing, for a hearty cheer is something like London stout—never to be had genuine out of England.

The illumination that took place during the

The illumination that took place during the state dinner on board the Bretagne is thus described :-

The sun went down at eight, but the ships remained dressed with colours, and as the darkness increased rows of lights began to twinkle out from along the breakof lights began to twinkle out from along the break-water, then into the forts; from every embrasure and every casemate they shone forth with an effect that was exceedingly beautiful. All the ships, too, opened their ports to the utmost and illuminated. A light was fixed upon the muzzle of every gun along all their grim broadsides till the brilliancy of every ship was something grand to look at, as they lay glittering and twinkling from a thousand points of fire, which the still water beneath seemed to magnify and reproduce, till the eye was pained at the brightness. Before this was all done, too, the town itself had illuminated, and shone in the distance like a sea of fire, amid the general glare of which some particular device of extra brilliancy or more showy colours stood out in rich relief. At nine o'clock the fireworks commenced from Fort Centrale. All fireworks, when good, are pretty much alike, and, whether bad or good, it is not easy in words to describe either. Those discharged in honour of her Majesty on this occasion, however, were so brilliant and so varied that it would be a mere repetition of superlatives to attempt to do them justice. For more than an hour their flow into the air was incessant. Now it was a tremendous cascade of fire; then a bouquet of 5,000 coloured to do them justice. For more than an hour their flow into the air was incessant. Now it was a tremendous cascade of fire; then a bouquet of 5,000 coloured rockets; next devices and coloured asteriods, with bombs and varied fires, till the spectacle was literally almost too dazzling. One gigantic device represented the Royal and Imperial arms and ciphers in coloured fires, with such effect and precision as to appear at a distance like a brilliant painting, and a bouquet of some thousands of coloured rockets lit up the harbour with changing hues, that gave to the whole scene a wonderful appearance. Perhaps, however, the most grand of all effects was produced by lighting up the central fort with crimson fire. The deep red seemed to glow and gather round the fort as if the whole place, with its harbours and ramparts, from base to summit, was red hot, throwing a terrific glare upon the spars and hulls of the ships of war, and spreading the reflection over the water, tipping the waves with a blood-red hue, and flickering above the ripple as if the very sea had caught the conflagration and was on fire. Before this great mass of colour all other illuminations faded into nothing, the lights in the ships were lost, and even the glow of the town paled down before it. Twice was this great effect repeated, the display at the fort, terminating with a prodigious flight of bombs and rockets, which alone, if on dits are correct, cost no less a sum than 25,000f.

On Friday, while the Prince of Wales was making his evamination of the ships and breakwater. Mr.

On Friday, while the Prince of Wales was making his examination of the ships and breakwater, Mr. Churchward, of the Dover Royal mail service, went round among the English vessels in the Frederick William steam yacht, giving to all the astounding intelligence that the Atlantic telegraph had at last been laid, and the Old and New Worlds united for ever. This glorious news was received with heart-stirring cheers, for every Englishman felt at the moment that the successful accomplishment of such an enterprise more, far more than counterbalanced

the tremendous works, batteries, and foes to progress and civilisation which were gathered around him in such menacing array on all sides. When the royal fleet left Cherbourg, the forts again saluted, and the terrific din of 1,500 guns going at once made words of command impossible, while smoke hung as solid as a wall. The instant the Queen had taken the lead the English becan the return from the heaviest. lead the English began the return from the heaviest guns of the frigates and line-of-battle ships, with such a number of 68-pounders as made all within ten miles earnestly wish the gunpowder compliments at

an end.

It is calculated that during the day the ships of both squadrons fired no less than 25,000 rounds of blank cartridge. Each blank cartridge costing 5f., it follows that 5,000l. worth of powder was consumed on account of her Majesty. The salutes were so tremendous that the decks of the steamboats, which on all sides were traversing the harbour, actually shivered under the feet of the passengers.

Of the great fortress it is said :-Cherbourg from the sea is scarcely half as strong as the Euxine's great mistress. It is, however, strong enough, and may fairly take its rank among the greatest sea fortresses in the world—Cronstadt, Gibraltar, and Malta—for, like them, if properly defended, it is totally impregnable from the water against a world in arms.

The fortifications are tremendous works. Most of the batteries carry the heaviest guns used in war, all 68-pounders, 10-inch guns, and long 32's.

The contrast in this respect between the French works and our own is remarkable. There is not a batthan long 56 cwt. 32-pounders, while in but too many cases, especially at Portsmouth, the whole bastions and redoubts are armed with short 24 or even 18-pounders.

The second of the special celebrations of the fêtes of Cherbourg, the opening of the Great Basin, or Napoleon Dock, of the military port, took place on Saturday, in the presence of the Emperor and an immense concourse of people. The weather was fine, and everything at the gates of the arsenal promised success; but one of those cross accidents that will spoil even Imperial fetes had intervened between preparation and execution. The long expected preparation and execution. The long expected immersion, as a spectacle, was a total failure. The actual ceremony of immersion, the subject of the longest official programme, was reduced to opening the aluices of another lock and admitting the external water in a volume equalling a mill-race. During the time that this immense reservoir, the surface of which exceeds twenty acres, and which contains no less than two millions of cubic metres, was filling, their Majesties visited in detail several of the workshops, and other establishments in the arsenal. Precisely at six o'clock, the time of high water, the Emperor gave the signal for cutting away the last hawser which kept the Ville de Nantes, of 90 guns, and 900-horse power, on her stocks, and she glided into the water amidst cries of "Vive

she glided into the water amidst cries of "Vive l'Empereur" from 100,000 spectators. The day concluded with the ball given to the Emperor and Empress by the town of Cherbourg, for which 2,500 invitations had been issued, and more than twice that number of applications for tickets refused.

On Sunday morning the Emperor and Empress heard mass at the Trinity Church. They were received at the door by the Bishop of Coutances and his clergy, who offered them holy water and incense. After mass the Emperor and Empress went to the Place Napoleon, where stands the equestrian statue of Napoleon I., which was to be inaugurated by the of Napoleon I., which was to be inaugurated by the Emperor. As soon as silence was restored the Mayor of Cherbourg mounted the first steps of the tribune and addressed his Majesty the Emperor, to which he

Gentlemen,—In thanking you on my arrival at Cherbourg for your cordial address, I told you that it seemed to be my destiny to see accomplished by peace the great designs which the Emperor conceived during war. And in fact, not only the gigantic works which he conceived are now being accomplished, but in the moral order of things the principles which he sought to make prevail by arms are now triumphing by the simple effect of by arms are now triumphing by the simple effect of reason. For example, one of the questions for which he struggled more energetically than for anything else, the freedom of the seas, which secures the rights of neutrals, is now settled by common accord, so true is it that posterity ever takes upon itself to realise the ideas of a great man. But while doing justice to the Emperor, we must not forget on this spot the persevering efforts of the Governments which preceded and followed him. The first idea of the creation of the port of Cherbourg goes back, as you are aware, to the monarch who created all our strong places, Louis XIV., seconded by the genius of Vauban; Louis XVI. actively continued his works. The head of my family gave them a decisive impulsion, and every succeeding Government has felt it a duty to go on. I thank the town of Cherbourg for having erected a statue to the Emperor in this place, in which he took so great an interest. You have desired to pay a compliment to one who, notwithstanding continental wars, never lost sight of the importance of the navy. However, there is no reason why public opinion tinental wars, never lost sight of the importance of the navy. However, there is no reason why public opinion should take alarm because we are now inaugurating the military port and the statue of the great captain. The more powerful a nation is, the more it is respected; the stronger a Government is, the more moderate are its counsels and the more of justice is there in its resolves. Then, a Government does not risk the tranquillity of its country to gratify a vain pride, or to acquire an ephemeral popularity. A Government which is supported by the will of the masses is not the slave of any party, and only makes war when forced to do so in defence of the national honour or for the great interests of peoples. Let us, therefore, continue in peace to of peoples. Let us, therefore, continue in peace to develop the various resources of France; let us invite foreigners to look at our works as friends and not as rivals; let us show them that a nation in which unity, confidence, and union prevail can resist the passion of an hour, and that, mistress of herself, she obeys only

The imperial squadron, with their Majesties on

board, left Cherbourg for Brest at three o'clock, which port they reached on Monday afternoon, after a beautiful passage. The fleet was saluted by salvos of artiflery from all the forts. Their Majesties received the great realess from the grounds who ceived the warmest welcome from the crowds who thronged the streets.

The Emperor attaches so much importance to the visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg that he has ordered a pyramid of granite to be erected at the head of the new dock, to perpetuate the remem-brance of that remarkable event.

The 100 M.P.'s who went to Cherbourg on board the Pera appear to have been well satisfied with their excursion. On board ship after dinner, before starting, several members were observed dancing reels and hornpipes, and immensely enjoying themselves. Two peers were on board. The next morning they arrived in safety at Cherbourg. Mr. Coningham contradicts the statement that they were excluded from the dockyard. He says: "Thanks to the intervention of Admiral Napier, a "Thanks to the intervention of Admiral Napier, a special exemption was made in favour of the members of the House of Commons, by the courtesy of the Port-Admiral, and they were permitted to inspect the whole of the works on Thursday morning. I may add, in conclusion, that nothing could have been more successful than the whole progress of the expedition in the *Pera*, from her departure to the moment of her return to Southampton."

SUCCESSFUL LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

On Thursday afternoon the glorious and unexpected news was received of the successful laying down of the submarine cable from Newfoundland to Valentia. The following successive telegraphic messages briefly record the progress of the great

VALENTIA, Aug. 5.—The Agamemnon has arrived at Valentia, and we are about to land the end of the cable. The Niagara is in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. There are good signals between the ships. We reached the rendezvous on the night of the 28th, and the splice with

The Niagara is in Trinity Bay, Newtoundiand. There are good signals between the ships. We reached the rendezvous on the night of the 28th, and the splice with the Niagara cable was made on board the Agamemnon the following morning. By noon on the 30th 265 nautical miles were laid between the two ships; on the 31st, 540; on the 1st of August, 884; on the 2nd, 1,256; on the 4th, 1,854; on anchoring at six in the morning, in Doulas Bay, 2,022. The rate of the Niagara during the whole time has been nearly the same as ours, the length of; cable paid out from the two ships being generally within ten miles of each other. With the exception of yesterday, the weather has been very unfavourable.

VALENTIA, Thursday.—Her Majesty's ship Agamemnon arrived off Doulas Head early this morning with the end of the telegraph cable; the communication between Ireland and Newfoundland complete. Mr. Bright is now making arrangements for landing the end and thus bringing to a successful termination his anxious and difficult task. From the time the Agamemnon left Queenstown, on the 18th July, until she joined the rost of the squadron at the rendezvous in mid ocean on the 29th, she experienced a continued succession of heavy winds. The splice was successfully made on the afternoon of the 29th, and the ships started towards their several stations. On the evening of the same day a breach of continuity occurred in the cable which lasted one hour and a-half. The ship was stopped and the machinery repaired, though not till hopes of holding on the cable had been abandoued. During Friday it blew a head gale of wind, against which the ship, under her full steam, could hardly make way, even with yards and topmasts struck. On Saturday, the 31st, the wind shifted round to the south-west, and during that day, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, it continued to blow hard, with frequent violent squalls, the sea running tremendously high the whole time, and no one expected the cable to hold on from one minute to the other. On Wednesday the was successfully m About four a.m. the change from the lower to the upper cable was successfully made, and during the afternoon shallow water was gained. The second change from the upper to the orlop deck coil was made about nine o'clock in the evening; after which all went well until the ship anchored at six a.m. in Doulas Bay. The Niagara is either landing her end in Trinity Bay, or is about doing so shortly, though some little delay must necessarily arise before the instruments are made for

signalling through to America.

VALENTIA, Friday.—The Agamemnon and Valorous VALENTIA, Friday.—The Agamemon and Valorous left early this morning for Cork, where they will coal and proceed to Plymouth. The end of the cable was landed safely close by the pier at Knightstown yesterday afternoon; the paddle-box boats of Valorous carrying it, as, the wind being high, it was feared the Agamemon might have put to sea immediately after a sufficient quantity had been vecred out to reach the land. The end of the cable has been connected with the company's station, and the signals of alternate currents in opposite direction continue through the cable. The currents from Newfoundland are very good. cable. The currents from Newfoundland are very good, giving deflections of sixty-one on either side of the giving deflections of sixty-one on either side of the galvancmeter, according as a positive or negative current is transmitted. The regulating apparatus for transmitting messages through the cable is being fitted up at each end, that for Newfoundland having been taken out of the Gorgon, but it will probably be a few days before they are finally adjusted and ready for work. The line is expected to be open to the public in three weeks or a month, when the line overland to Placentia, Newfoundland, and other arrangements, will have been convoluted. completed.

VALENTIA, Tuesday, 5 A.M.—Newfoundland has commenced the use and adjustment of their special instruments for speaking. Last night, at 11.15 P.M., we received coil currents from them at the rate of forty received coil currents from them at the rate of forty per minute perfectly. They are now sending usual letters for adjustment of instruments, and we have received from them the words, "Repeat please," and "Please send slower for present," spelt in full. They have also sent the signals for repeat frequently, proving that the receiving instruments are not yet adjusted with sufficient accuracy for them to get distinctly. I forward

by this post the slip of signals first transmitted and received across the Atlantic by the Company's instruments. The speed at which the letters come out seems faster than those at Keyham, and currents are apparently as a second of the seco

rently as strong.

The Times city article says:—"The Atlantic telegraph shares of 1,000l. each, which were on Wednesday offered at 340l., immediately advanced Wednesday offered at 340., immediately advanced on Thursday morning on receipt of the telegram of success to a nominal quotation of 600l. to 800l. Later in the day, it was found that holders were exceedingly firm, and the final price was 880l. to 920l. The first through message from New York is now awaited with the utmost interest, and most persons connected with the American trade are sanguing of the permanent impulse it will give to the persons connected with the American trade are sanguine of the permanent impulse it will give to the commercial intercourse of the two countries, and the economy it will also effect by frequently preventing the profitless shipment backwards and forwards of goods or specie. As the Niagara is announced to be in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, the connexion with New York will most likely be established with great despatch. The land telegraph lished with great despatch. The land telegraph through Newfoundland runs from St. John's, skirting Trinity Bay, to Cape Ray, on the other side of the island; thence there is a cable to Ashpee Bay, Breton Island, which connects with the lines through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the United States' system down to New Orleans. The working of the land line of about 250 miles across Newfound land has not hitherto been quite satisfactory, but it answers ordinary purposes, and there is an intention ultimately to avoid it by running a submarine cable from Placentia Bay to Cape Breton. The financial and general position of the Atlantic Telegraph Company now appears to be as follows:—The amount to participate in dividend is 456,000k, the capital actually received is 381,000%. Out of this, the charge for the entire cable has been paid, together with all other expenses, and a small cash balance is still in hand applicable to the current outlay. It is understood that the only additional capital now intended to be raised is the small sum that will bring the total to 500,000l., and which is required for the various stations, &c., that remain to be established. The colonial concessions of the company give them an exclusive right for fifty years, as regards the Newfoundland coast and the shores of Labrador the Newtoundland coast and the shores of Labrador and Prince Edward Island, and twenty-five years as regards Breton Island. They have also a similar privilege for twenty-five years from the State of Maine. From the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States, the terms obtained are a payment of 14,000*l*. per annum from each for the transmission of their messages for fifty years, until the dividends amount to six per cent. on the original capital of 350,000*l*., after which each Government is to pay 10,000*l*. a year, such payment to be dependent on the efficient working of the line. Previously to the failure of the first expedition, which sailed on the 4th of August, 1857, and lost 383 miles of cable, the 1,000*l*. shares touched about 1,150*l*. or 1,200*l*., and the lowest point has been 300*l*., a sale having been made at that price since the attempt last June, when there was an additional loss of 480 miles. On a payment of 14,000%. per annum from each for the when there was an additional loss of 480 miles. On the present occasion, it appears that nearly 500 miles of cable remain, the total paid out from the two ships having been only 2,022 miles."

Atlantic Telegraph Company's Shares are now about 850 to 880.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT IN THE HIGHER RANKS OF THE ARMY.

The Commissioners appointed by her Majesty on the 12th of April last, to inquire into the effect of the system recommended in the report of the Royal Commission dated the 17th of June, 1854, and into the question of promotion and retirement in the higher ranks of the army, commencing with the rank of major, have just reported (in a blue-book) the result of their serious deliberations.

The Commissioners feel bound to state that, so far as a recourse to the colonel's list for the purpose of finding efficient men for responsible command is concerned, the necessity for so doing has by no means passed away in the interval which has elapsed since 1854. They think the Commander-in-Chief has acted for the good of the service in selecting colonels for command under the the service in selecting colonels for command under the authority of the warrant of 1854. As regards the change made in 1854, by which deserving colonels might be promoted to the rank of major-general, irrespective of their seniority, under certain safeguards and conditions, the Commissioners admit the complaint that it presses hardly on colonels who on attaining that rank expect to rise in succession to that of major-general, as a reward for past services, and they therefore recommend that all colonels promoted to be major-generals after five years' employment in responsible command with the temporary rank of major-general, and all colonels promoted to be major-generals for eminent services in the field, shall be placed on a supernumerary list of major-generals, and be inajor-generals for eminent services in the field, shall be placed on a supernumerary list of major-generals, and not be reckoned as part of the fixed establishment until the time when they shall have attained the rank of major-general by seniority—i.c., until the colonel who originally stood next senior on the colonels' list to the officer promoted out of his turn has become a major-general, after which the next vacancy will be filled by the transfer of the supernumerary major-general to the fixed establishment; and that the major-generals who have already been promoted out of their turn, and would not yet have succeeded to the rank by seniority, shall be considered as coming under this rule, but that they shall be specially allowed to retain the pay of 25s. per day which they acquired on being originally placed on the fixed establishment. But this arrangement is in no wise intended to diminish the advantages enjoyed by major-generals specially promoted, but merely to prevent their promotion from delaying that of officers standing above them in the list of colonels. The supernumerary major-generals should therefore (it is suggested) when absorbed into the fixed establishment, still preserve the seniority which they acquired when, after a period of

qualifying service with temporary rank, they were first confirmed as permanent major generals on the supernumerary list, and will rise by that seniority to be lieutenants of the supernumerary list, and will rise by that seniority to be lieutenants of the supernumerary list the Commissioners decline to assign a fixed limit, but they opine that, as a general rule, the power of appointing colonels as temporary major generals should be exercised as sparingly as possible in time of peace, and never without the greatest care and consideration. The report next reviews the change so much complained of viz., that by which a lieutenant-colonel commanding a battalion or holding certain equivalent staff appointments for three years becomes full colonel, unless shown to be unfit. The Commissioners think it a pity that a the special brevet given in June, 1854, was not extended to all bis lieutenant-delonels dating prior to the 20th of June, 1854. As regards the relief to be afforded to these agreewed officers (115 in number), it is thought by the Commissioners that of two alternatives—viz., allowing the operation of the warrant on the lieutenant-colonels passed over on the list of colonels according to their original semority—the adoption of the latter will entail test hardship and inconvenience. The original error should be rectified by granting and antedsting an extension of the brevet given in 1884, so as to embrace all the lieutenant-colonels who held that rank prior to the 20th of June, 1854. Having thus endeavoured to reflove the hardship entailed on them existing interests by the operation of the warrant of 1864, and as the original error should be rectified by granting and antedsting an extension of the own afficiency of the higher ranks of the rank, the principle of that warrant is sound and indispensable to the efficiency of the higher ranks of the rank, the opinional storest of the warrant of 1864, and believing that the principle of that warrant is sound and indispensable to the efficiency of the higher ranks of of general officers is considered equitable in itself, due to the interest of the army, and accessary to the efficiency of the service. The Commissioners fully, concur with the view of the Horse Guards Mem., as to the restrictions which ought to be placed for the future on brevet promotions—i.e., on the conversion of brevet into substantive rank; but the principle proposed by the Horse Guards is the original idea of the Commissioners of 1854.

**Consciously distinguished conduct in the field "will be, among other things, a sine qua non as a qualification lifer proposition from brevet to substantive rank. It is accommended that certain distinguished brevet majors (created since 1854), if reduced to half pay, shall be placed on half pay as majors, or, if on full pay, be indemnified by receiving an increase of 2s. 5d. per day while continuing in command of their companies. Captains and brevet field-officers of this class, commanding troops of cavalry, would be also allowed an addiing troops of cavalry, would be also allowed an additional 2s. 5d. per day. Regimental majors of all arms who have been made brevet-colonels under similar circumstances may be dealt with on similar principles, and receive its, per day. No lieutenant-colonel should cumstances may be dealt with on similar principles, and receive its, per day. No lieutenant-colonel should be presented by brevet to a coloneloy, except under the conditions, and safeguards laid down to meet the cases of promotion to substantive rank. It is thought in the case of engineer officers employed in civil situations, that eight years of military service should be required to qualify them for the rank of colonel. The Commissioners do not appear to think that the warrant of 1854 has been long enough in force to allow them to judge of its operation upon the promotion in the Guards. They reject the suggestion to shorten from six to five years the period of savvice as a field-officer required to qualify for unattached pay in the case of a major general. They also refuse to countenance the abolition of lieutenant-coloneloses and the creation of a new permanent rank of brigadier-general with increased half-pay. To induce retirement on full pay it is suggested that colonels and fleutenant-colonels accepting such retirement shall redeive 20st, vice 17s. per diem, as mow; and they think that, as a general rule, no colonel should be allowed to retain the commission of a regiment after sixty years of age, unless reported to the Horse Guards as efficient. Such are the salient points of the report of the Royal Commission. It is signed Sidney Herbert, George (the Drike of Cambridge), Newcastle, Grey, Pannure, Rokeby, Edward Ellice, J. Yorke Scarlett, W. F. Williams, J. M. F. Smith, H. K. Storka, and Henry Eyre.

Dostscript.

estern Mitariff tele

Wednesday, August 11, 1858. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

The Daily News of this morning publishes a narrative of the Agamemaon's share in the submersion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, upon which it remarks. " It possesses all the enchaining interest of one of Fennimore Cooper's tales of the sea. We begin under a depressing impression that the cable is to break; a variety of incidents, threatening to rend its frail cohesion, follow each other in rapid succession; we are carried from one doubt and fear to another till at last relief is afforded by the announcement that the last coil is high and dry at Valentia, and that a strong electric current is transmitted from Newfoundland. First a playful monster of a whale threatens to rush on the cable and snap it; then a flaw in its texture is discovered, and it is running out so rapidly that the defective link can barely be strengthened before it is precipi-

tated overboard; then there occurs a yet unexplained pause in the transmission of the electric current; an American schooner and an American barque, in spite of warning guns, can scarcely be prevented from standing right on to the cable; the winds are let loose, and the good ship wallows in the trough of the sea, sorely trying the toughness of the twisted wire. In short, the retreat of any one of Cooper's heroes from surrounding foes was never impeded by more untoward accidents than threatened the deposition of the Electric Cable in the depths of ocean When the Niagara's part of the adventurous tale comes to be told, doubtless we shall have more such incidents of breathless suspense." Here is a description of the scene of the landing :-

such incidents of breathless suspense." Here is a description of the scene of the landing:—

No one on shore was upparently conscious of our approach, so the Valorous steamed ahead to the mouth of the harbour, and both ships made straight for Dowlas Bey, and about six o'clook came to an anchor at the side of Beginnes Island, opposite to Valentia. As soon as the inhabitants became aware of our approach, there was a general sensation in the place, and hundreds of boats crowded round us, their passengers in the greatest state of excitement to hear all about our voyage. The Knight of Kerry was absent in Dingle, but a messenger was immediately despatched for him, and he soon arrived in her Majesty's gunboat Shamrook. Soon after our arrival a signal was received from the Niapara that they were preparing to land, having payed out 1,030 nautical railes of cable, while the Agamemson had accomplished her portion of the distance with an expenditure of 1,020 miles, making the total length of the wire submerged 2,050 geographical miles. Immediately the ships cast anchor, the paddle-box boats of the Valorous were got ready, and two miles of cable coiled away within for the purpose of landing the end, but it was late in the afternoon before the procession of boats left the ship under a salute of three rounds of small arms from the department of marines on board the Agamemnon, under the command of Lieuteniant Norris. The progress of the end to the shore was very slow, in consequence of the very stiff wind which blew at the time, but at about three c'alock the end was safely brought on shore at Knightstown, Valentia, by Mr. Bright and Mr. Canning, the chief and second engineers, to whose exertions the success of the undertaking is attributable, and the Knight of Kerry. The end was immediately laid in the trench which had been made to receive it; while a royal salute, making the neighbouring rocks and mountains reverberate, announced that the communication between the Old and New World had been completed. The end was immediately

The following is the latest telegraphic message :-

VALENTIA, Tuesday.—Newfoundland continues the adjustment of instruments; several more words have been received at intervals with perfect accuracy. The slips recording these will be sent by next post; the rate of transmission fully equals that obtained at Keyham.

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FOR GERMANY.

In accordance with previous arrangements her Majesty left England yesterday morning, en route for Germany, for the purpose of paying a visit to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, with whom she will probably remain till towards the end of the present month. The Queen went from London by the North Kent Railway to Gravesend, leaving the Bricklayers' Arms station at a quarter to nine and arriving at the Gravesend station at about half-past nine, A heavy rain commenced shortly before eight, and continued till about nine, when the sky suddenly brightened, and the weather at could b

On arriving at Gravesend, the Queen and the Prince Consort immediately entered one of royal carriages, and drove through the town to the koyal Terrace-pier, opposite which the royal squadron, consisting of the Victoria and Albert, the Osborne, the Princess Alice, the Banshee, and the Vivid, had been lying for three or four days. The route thus taken was profusely adorned with flags, the decorations being for the most part the same that were used on the memorable occasion of the embarkation of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. The windows of many of the houses and the pavements were thronged with spectators, whose number was vastly increased by visitors from Lon-don and the districts around Gravesend. Her Majesty was received at the entrance of the Royal Terrace-pier by the mayor (Mr. Troughton) and the corporation of Gravesend, in their municipal robes. The town-clerk (Mr. Sharland) presented to her Majesty an address, which in accordance with pre-vious arrangements was not read. The sides of the pier having been fitted up for the accommodation of the spectators, and covered, together with the floor, with crimson cloth, were partitioned off from the centre, leaving an ample space for the Queen. About 1,500 persons, a vast majority of whom were ladies, occupied the seats. Immediately after the address had been presented, her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Prince Consort, proceeded along the centre of the pier, under a gay canopy of flags of various de-

scriptions, to the place of embarkation, bowing and smiling graciously in recognition of the respectful and loyal greetings of the spectators on either side.

and loyal greetings of the spectators on either side. She was attired in a figured lilac-muslin dress, a Carmelite cloak, and a white bonnet, and carried a striped brown parasol. She at once stepped on board, and as she did so she was greeted with prolonged cheers from the corporation and all in the vicinity, and a salute from Tilbury Fort.

The Mayor having gone on board, and been specially introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury, had the honour of presenting to her Majesty a souvenir to the Princess Frederick William from the young ladics of Gravesend who so gracefully received her Royal Highness on her embarkation for the continent. This memento, consisting of a beautiher Royal Highness on her embarkation for the continent. This memento, consisting of a beautifully-executed true lover's knot, in water-colours, with the names of the fifty-eight young ladies referred to, was enclosed in a Russia leather case, having upon it a suitable inacription. It was most graciously accepted by her Majesty, who repeatedly opened the case and examined the design, ultimately locking the case and putting the key into her pocket. her pocket.

The royal yacht commenced moving at three minutes past ten, and within five minutes after she had fairly left the shore, and was steaming tapidly down the river, against the tide. The spectators cheered enthusiastically as her Majesty commenced her voyage, and the salutes from Lilbury Fort ware

renewed.

The day was observed as a general holiday, numerous amusements having been provided, including regattas for various prizes. The first match was a par oared race in six heats, and a four-oared race was also to take place. A grand concert and ball, in honour of the event, was held at the Assembly Rooms, and the corporation had engaged Mr. Darby to give a grand display of fireworks in the evening from a lighter moored in the river, he become at the

Lord Palmerston has arrived in Dublin, on his way to his estates in Sligo.

way to his estates in Sligo.

Last night's Gazette announces the elevation of the Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton Leigh, to the peerage, with the title of Baron Kingsdown, of Kingsdown, in the county of Kent.

We are at liberty to state that Sir John Lawrence, who is now on his passage home, has been offered and has accepted a place in the new Indian Council. It is stated Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Willoughby will also be among the members nominated by her Majesty's Government.—Times, James Scale was hanged yesterday, at Dorchester, by sentence of law. He was convicted at the last assizes of the marden of a young girl at Stoke Albert in April last, under circumstances of great atporty. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the directors of the Great Fastern Steam Navigation, company was held to receive a report from the directors. This report proved to be a recommendation that she Great Bastern should be sold by public auguston, and that power should also be vested in the hands of the directors to sell her by private contract. After condirectors to sell her by private contract. After condirectors to sell her by private contract. After considerable discussion, a resolution, embodying the suggestions of the report, in a modified form, was adopted by a large majority. The resolution authorised the directors to offer the ship for sale by public auction if negotiations failed, and also to raise money en mortgage, or by preference shares; but it required that no sale by private contract should take place without the censent of a public meeting of the shareholders.

At their last session for the academical year, on Saturday, the council of University College, London, received notice of the bequest of Mr. Atkinson Morley of 5,000% for the foundation of three Sur-gical Scholarships, tenable each for three years

Abd-el-Kader has, it is said, been summoned to Constantinople, and it is believed he will receive from the Sultan powers as extraordinary commis-sioner, in reference to the present excitement among the Mohammedan population of the Terkish empire.

"General" Walker has just come out with come disclosures, which, if true, are certainly damaging to the administration. He alleges, in a letter to a the administration. He alleges, in a letter to a Mobile paper, in reply to an article appearing in the Washington Union, the official organ, that whilst Floyd, the Secretary at Was, assured General Henningsen, Walker's right-band man, that the Government would feel bound to resist any filibustoring attempt on Nicaragna, he advised Walker stronglyto enter the service of Mexico, and whilst in that position, either by hauling down the Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spanish flag, or some other such devices, and whilst in that days, looked upon as corroborative proof of the truth of the story.

MARK-LANE THIS DAY

Notwithstanding that the supply of English wheat both old and new-in to-day's market was very moderate, the demand for all kinds was in a sluggish state, at Monday's decline in the quotations. We were well supplied with foreign wheat, in which only a limited business was trapsacted, on former terms. Barley sold steadily, and prives were well supported. Malt, however, was a slow inquiry. There was a good consumptive demand for oats, at very full prices. Beaus and peas sold steadily—flour slowly, at late rates.

	ARRIV	ALS TH	IS WEL	ck.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.
English	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt. 2,540	Oats. 120	Flour. 1,150
Irish	10.17	-	- T	do Ell dal	7 - 16 24%
Foreign	2,890	100	-	20,280	6,410 brl

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCOMPORMIST arc as follows to me established and le desmilled

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ten very unjustly bested, and that the foorde THE HEAD CORRESPONDENTS of bousting or A Clerk."-We believe the person referred to has or the Lanson latinatedus

but W. To Me Unitarians are excluded from the

WEDNISDAY, AUGUST H, 1858.

SUMMARY I DASTORIL ANT

The laying down of the Atlantic Sub-marine Cable is not only the event of the week, but of the century. It was on Thursday that the news of the arrival of the Agameman, with one end of the wire, was flashed from Valentia Bay to the gratified astonishment of all her Majesty's subjects, who were scarcely aware of the third despatch of the expedition on what appeared its forlow enterprise Thursday, August 5, will in future be a red-letter day in the calendar of scientific triumphs and human progress diSince that day the cable has been articulating by means of electric signals; yesterday it spoke in audible language for the first time, though but in stammering accents; in a fortnight we may hope that its powers of expression through 2,000 miles of wire will be perfect. The tale of the world, and fully bears out the first brief reports of the dangers encountered, in the shape of im-perfections of the wire, stormy weather, the perfections of the wire, stormy weather, the gambols of a whale, and the perversions of ship-captains who crossed the track of the steamer. The Atlantic Telegraph is an accomplished fact. If the present line were to break down another would soon be deposited in its stead. But thus far there are no grounds for fear. The cable not only keeps up a continuity of the electric communication, but possesses greater power at the bottom of the Atlantic than when coiled in the holds of the American and British steam. the holds of the American and British steamships. Notwithstanding our familiarity with the electric telegraph, it is not easy to realise the great fact that we are in possession of an actual message from the New World despatched through the submerged cable as late as yesterday.

The supproveder was at Cherbourg are over—

the Emperor having left the theatre of last week's rejoicings for Brest, and his royal guest being already far on her way to Coblemz on a far more interesting and congenial errand. 25,000 rounds of blank cartridge were fittingly fixed in honour of the opening of this great arsenal; and this fact stands out prominently amongst the details of Imperial magnificence, state deremonies, and grand illuminations. It is some relief to be assured that the linking together of the Old and New Worlds when announced to the old and New World when announced to the assembled flotilla in Cherbourg Harbour was not dishonoured by gunpowder salutes from frowning fortresses. There would have been a mockery in such celebration of an achievement which brings closer together the two freest nations of the earth, and records another

During the week two distinguished members of the Liberal party have given public utterance to their views on the state of political parties. Both Mr. Fox and Mr. Bernal Osborne treat of the downfall of Lord Palmerston as final-the latter celebrating the funeral obsequies in the character of a friend, and in an irreverent, joking spirit that must be sufficiently galling to his former chief. In the course of his lively oration at Dover, Mr. Oaborne uttered many a pungent truth, and made admissions in reference to the last election which are significant as coming from a member of the Palmerston administration. The Government of which he was a member dissolved Parliament in March, 1857, on what he declares to have been a false pretence; and the uppermost feeling with the majority of those who were then returned was, as he tells us with charming frankness, "every man for himself, and Palmerston for us all !' The hon, gentleman made the most of current rumours of dissensions in the Cabinet, prophesied the early secession of Lord Stanleythe future head of a Liberal Government-and Sir J. Pakington, and advised the Liberal party, if they wished to return to power, to "get rid of all private jealousies and personal piques." He talks of a new arrangement between the Independent Liberals and Old Whigs as practicable, apparently forgetful of the great gulf that separates the two, and that the sympathies of the former are much more in harmony with the young statesmen of the Conservative party than with the Whig ex-officials who stand apart in sulky isolation.

The statements made by Mr. Campbell, the British Consul at Lagos, at the meeting of the Cotton Supply Association, of the rapid development of the resources of Western Africa, and the industrial habits of the population, afford encouraging assurance of the not distant extinction of slavery by commerce and civilisation. There is now a palm oil trade to the value of a million sterling, and cotton is already grown in the district of Abeokuta, and even worked. It is exposed for sale in every town at the weekly markets, so that it may be said to go a begging. With such facts we scarcely need the testimony of Mr. Campbell, added to that of Dr. Livingstone, that there is a genuine, industrious feeling amongst the Africans on their own soil, and that the development of commerce in Lagos is an earnest of what may hereafter be done. The increasing value of labour is shutting up the slave market. Negroes are becoming more valuable at home for demestic purposes than for exportation to the West Indies; so much so that Cuba cannot afford to pay the present price for African slaves, but is seeking to make up the deficiency by cargoes of Chinese coolies and Indians from Yucatan. Thus the natural means of extinguishing slavery are, after all, the most effectual

The sturdy Belgians have set an example which we may well imitate. The Government scheme of enlarging the fortifications of Antwerp with the viewof making that city the great defensive work of the kingdom has been rejected by a large majority of the Chambers; Antwerp itself protesting. We need hardly say that this military work was suggested by fear of the intentions of Imperial France.

There is some hope that a protracted war with the Emperor of China may be averted. According to the latest advices the allied fleets had advanced to the city Tien-sin, and his Celestial Majesty had despatched negotiators of the highest rank with full powers to treat with the Ambassadors. The telegraph naively adds that ing as something between peace and war, but not exactly one or the other." Perhaps our Yankee rivals might retort upon us the charge of being Filibusters on a grand scale while we are carrying on hostilities against China to extort certain concessions without even the formality of declaring war.

British Columbia is realising what Dr. Johnson would describe as "a potentiality of riches far beyond the dreams of avarice," and it is even reported that the gold-diggings of the Fraser River surpass those of California, in pro-ductiveness. The exodus from San Francisco continues—as many as fourteen steamers and sailing vessels having left that port for the New Eldorado in one fortnight. Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, is "crowded triumph of moral over material force. So far as he was concerned, the Emperor performed his part in the military pageant with his accustomed address, adhering with increasing emphasis to the Napoleonie idea that the glory won by the mile in war will be sought by the nephew in the arts of peace. The Paris press re-echo the sentiments of their Imperial master, and, while rejoining in the increased ability of their country to make itself respected, profess to discover in the royal gathering of last week, a renewal of the cordial relations of France and England. Australian gold fever.

A TRIAD OF MARVELS

CHERBOURG! How the word has passed from mouth to mouth, during the past week! How it has placarded our walls! How it has figured in our newspapers! We are sick of it. The most absurd thing—morally speaking, the most grotesque and unnatural, in modern days, have been these Cherbourg fetes. Think of it! A coup d'état Emperor finishes the most marvellous concentration of all the resources and appliances of the art of human devastation which Europe has ever seen and having planted it down right opposite our coasts, he invites our Queen, a lady, a wife, and a mother, to rejoice with him that he has completed the death-menacing conception which it has required two centuries to bring to maturity. And the two monarchs, in state, celebrate this triumph of the science of destruction, in the presence of their respective magnates, in the face of the two nations, and, by a slight figure of speech, under the eye of the whole civilised world! Certainly, it is one of the wonders of the age, at which pos-terity will look with puzzled curiosity. What was there in the completion of the works at Cherbourg to call forth mutual joy? What increase of good-will or happiness, what progress in civilisation, what impulse to any one thing by which man is elevated, or society refined, or the world's weal promoted, is to be discovered in this impregnable fortress? If it really was necessary to France for self-defence, so much the worse does the fact speak for the hollowness of our Christian profession. In that case, both parties ought to have been there, we especially, as mourners over the ineradicable pugnacity of our race. If it was not necessary for any defensive purpose, and is to be interpreted as a standing threat of aggression whenever opportunity shall serve, why are we called upon to testify our joy? For our own part, we can make nothing reasonable out of it. The fetes seem to us the most transparent, and the most gigantic of the hypocrisies of the age. They may have served an immediate purpose, as all ceremonial shams are intended to do. But they record in flaring characters the unquestionable fact, that there is something exceptional in the diplomatic relationship of the two countries, which nothing but a pompous and well-told practical lie could hope to conceal from the observation of mankind. What wondrous pains we have all taken to put a cheat upon ourselves! and if Cherbourg could but have spoken out in plain language its real purpose, what a mockery would it have put upon the State festivities, congratulations, and Royal speeches, which graced or disgraced the ceremony of its inauguration!

The Transatlantic Telegraph Cable! This is the second marvel of the week. The successful termination of the third attempt to link together the Old and New Worlds by means of a coil laid at the bottom of the Atlantic, took the country by surprise. Whilst practical men were writing to the daily journals to demonstrate how impossible it was that the enterprise should succeed with the present mechanical arrangements, and were suggesting others of the most promising description—on paper—lo! the marvellous work is achieved, and the latest news we have, is the transmission of a message from Newfoundland to Valentia through the submerged electric wire. Mind can now hold instantaneous converse with mind across the Atlantic Ocean. So far as the transmission of thought is concerned, distance, in regard to the globe we inhabit, is virtually annihilated. Within a very few years—probably before the expiration of another decennial period, this planet will be encircled by the metallic ing will rush, hither and thither with lightning speed, to do the behests of Government commerce, science, affection, religion, in every nook of earth's surface. Of what silent but wondrous revolutions is this successful enterprise destined to be both the harbinger and the agent! But speculation, once let loose on this subject, will run riot, and carry us we know not whither. To this extent only will we indulge. The angry controversies of nations, like the bitter quarrels of individuals, commonly spring out of misun-derstandings, which if capable of being explained at the instant of their occurrence would die and be forgotten. There is a natural tendency, when there is neither time nor opportunity for clearing up equivocal appearances, to store them up in public memory, until at length they undergo a process of fermentation, and suddenly burst forth in spontaneous combustion. Now it seems reasonable enough to hope that when the telegraphic wire connects every part of the globe with every other by a medium of instantaneous com-munication, these international misunderstandings will never have time to develop into actual collisions— and thus, science, pursuing the path to human advantage, will outstrip and eventually supersede science pursuing the path to human destruction. If so, it is significant that the news of the laying of the submarine telegraph to

determined to write Ichabod on the walls of that fortress in the freshest day of its pride—as though the great Arbiter of nations would laugh to scorn the grandest efforts of Imperial ambition to frustrate or even retard. His ultimate purposes of peace and brotherhood, liberty and progress. It was as the worm at the root of the prophet's gourd. It will turn the Emperor's wisdom to folly, and convert the most magnificent monument he has raised to his fame, into an imperial-able memorial of his paltry self-glorification. able memorial of his paltry self-glorification.

Oxford Middle class Examinations! This is the third wonder of the week. Oxford University seeks to mingle with the world, not to obstruct, but to hasten an intellectual development, throughout the land. Reform has shaken her from the dream of centuries, and behold! she steps forth to do good. Well, this is perhaps, the most unanticipated marvel of the three. There is real intellectual life in the old institution after all—and, of course, where there is actual life, there is also adaptability to the wants of the age. The incrustation which a monastic bigotry deposited about her, having been loosened, cracked, and removed, Oxford becomes active once more, and goes from town to town to smile upon learning wherever she finds it. 'Tis a graceful expedition—doubly graceful in the ancient mistress of the Isis. What a salutary impulse may she give to mental culture throughout the kingdom! What new and ennobling ambitions may she awaken in all classes of the people! What generous rivalries may she evoke! How much better thus to radiate refining and spirit-stirring influences to every corner of the kingdom, than to sit a solitary sentinel over an exclusive creed! Read this fact in juxtaposition with the other two to which we have directed attention! The triumphs of mind as against physical force are two to one. No! we will not despair of the progress of humanity. The re-juvenescence of Oxford, however accounted for, s a prophecy which sheds a balmy light over the

Here we must put a stop to our musings. It is not often that a single week offers us such a triad of pregnant topics for reflection—seldomer still that such topics have so obvious a co-relation, and cast such light one upon the other. We have but barely indicated how each may be made to modify the aspects of each, and how every turn of the kaleidoscope, as it were, brings out a fresh pattern. There is a significance in this triad beyond that of most. As yet we catch but an outer glimpse of it. Time will show it us more fully and distinctly. Meanwhile, let our readers ponder it in their leisurely moments of meditation, and cast from it, if they will, a horoscope for humanity. They will find, we trust, that hope yet rejoices against depravity, and that the future of the race, retarded although it be by malignant influences, lies along a path upon which Heaven has smiled, and which will at last conduct to peace, purity, and love. at last conduct to peace, purity, and love.

THE BOER REPUBLIOS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Dr. Lavingstone's expeditions from the Cape, the discovery of Lake Ngami, and subsequently of a healthy and fertile region in Central Africa, the strange depopulation of Kaffirland, and the recent war between the Basuta tribe and the Orange Free State, have excited an interest in South African affairs, which has not been manifested since the last Kaffir war. Yet, there is little doubt that the British public know but little of the recent history of our extending empire in the vast region of Southern Africa, or of the obstacles that interpose to retard the civilisation of the native tribes, the extension of Christian missions, and the realisation of those philanthropic schemes which have been made familiar to them in the pages of Dr. Livingstone. In this quarter, as well as elsewhere, the advance of British power has been marked by the usual characteristics of our colonial history—wars with the aborigines, the unjust seizure of their territories, and the triumph of might over right. It may be recollected that one result of Dr. Livingstone's visit to the Cape was the decision of the Government of the colony to establish a monthly mail between Cape Town and the stations to be planted on the Zambesi. The success of this enterprise depends not only upon the co-opera-tion of the native tribes that border upon our settlements in South Africa, but upon the favour of the two independent "Republics" that have been created beyond the Orange River-communities whose existence is barely known to the British people.

The territory beyond the Vaal River, on the northern boundary of the Orange river, is occupied by settlers of white people, chiefly of Dutch origin, who migrated from the Cape in 1836, after the abolition of slavery throughout the Shoe-lane. A very timely and informing pamphlet.

America should have reached Cherbourg, and the Emperor of the French, during the very progress of the fittes. It was as though Providence had determined to write Ichabod on the walls of that fortress in the freshest day of its pride—as though the great Arbiter of nations would laugh to scorn the grandest efforts of Imperial ambition that the Boers might obtain arms and ammunition from the Care but that none should be allowed to the control of the contr tion from the Cape, but that none should be sup-plied to the native tribes. As might have been expected, these engagements have been repeatedly violated. Constant warfare was kept up against the native tribes, who were killed, plundered, and carried away captive by Pretorius and his freebooters, missionary stations such as that at Kolobeng were destroyed, missionaries banished. and every effort made to prevent the exploration of the terra incognita of Central Africa. Slavery has been, and now is, a domestic institution amongst Trans-Vaal Boers, who, by their abundant supplies of arms and the general sympathy exhibited in their behalf by the Cape Colonists, have been enabled to ride roughshod over the native population.

The Orange Free State, the second Boer republic of South Africa, was constituted in 1853 after the decision of the Imperial Government to relinquish the possession of all territory north of the Orange River. It is comterritory north of the Orange River. It is composed of emigrants, partly of Dutch and partly of British origin, who have occupied the country south of the Vaal, between the Griquas and Basutas, and whose independence was formally acknowledged by Sir George Clerk. The British Commissioner of course withdrew the protection which had formerly been extended over the aboriginal tribes. It was not long before the Boers commenced their usual system of quarrels and forays upon the natives. Disputes respecting and forays upon the natives. Disputes respecting the boundary line and allegations of cattle steal-ing were the origin of the late war between the Orange Free State and the Basutas, a half civilised people, numerous, intelligent, and peaceful. The chief of the tribe is Moshesh, a most superior man, far advanced in civilisation, and who for many years has been a faithful ally of the British Government. As the Basutas did not comply with the unjust demands of the whites, the Boer Commando advanced to the Beersheba mission station, killed a number of natives, who made no resistance, and captured 8,000 head of cattle, 3,600 sheep, and 700 horses. The station was destroyed, and the missionary and his family had to fly for their lives. The battle of Beersheba was a disgraceful and horrible massacre. Following up their atrocious work, they subsequently destroyed two other missionary stations, killed a great number of Basutas, and captured a large quantity of cattle and horses, and were guilty of many acts of revolting barbarity. As we have recently heard, the Basutas, after retiring for a time, concentrated their forces, and com-pelled their enemy to retreat. With sufficient strength to exterminate the invading Boers, Moshesh restrained his men, and behaved with a generosity that ought to have put to shame his so-called Christian foes. Overtures of peace were made by President Boshof to Moshesh, which he accepted in the remarkable letter we quoted last week. The valiant Boers in their terror also entreated the Governor of the colony, Sir George Grey, to act as mediator, and appease the resentment of Moshesh; and without waiting for an answer, sent a similar request to the Trans-Vaal Republic, begging Pretorius, the President, to do the same thing.

It is probable that Governor Grey may succeed in effecting an amicable arrangement between the Boers and the Basutas. We fear, however, such a peace will be but temporary. In all probability a union will be formed between the Free and the Trans-Vaal States, and, then, the United Slave States of Southern Africa, if they are still to be aided or protected by one-sided treaties with the Cape Government, will be more cruel and overbearing than ever in their treatment of the surrounding tribes. The probable issue is thus indicated by an intelligent observer,* whom eleven years' experience in South Africa has qualified to form a correct conclusion. The present state of things he describes as no better than an armed truce between the Boers and the Basutas. "Many months will not elapse before the Boers will seek to be revenged upon Moshesh for the present defeat. Moshesh will summon the Griquas, and other natives, to his aid,—con-cern for their common safety will ensure their compliance, and the flames of war will spread wider than ever over the country north of the Orange River."

The writer of the pamphlet referred to advocates the resumption of sovereignty over the two Boer Republics by the Colonial Government. We doubt the wisdom of this policy. The Cape colonists have been scarcely less cruel in their treatment of the native tribes than the Boers

civilisation, the colonial authorities ought to exact from these turbulent freebooters a strict fulfilment of the conditions on which their independence was granted. Surely it ought not to be permitted that the great enterprise in which Dr. Livingstone is engaged shall be imperilled by this handful of Dutch farmers, or that slavery should be allowed to exist in direct violation of treaties. We are at a loss to understand the conduct of Governor Grey, who in New Zealand exhibited sopraiseworthy an interest in the welfare of the aborigines. The supply of cannon to men, whose first act of warfare was the destruction of a missionary station, and the encouragement given to subscriptions at Cape Town on behalf of the Boers, is scarcely consistent with the principle of "neutrality" which he proclaimed in connexion with this border war.

It is with pain we see among colonial authofulfilment of the conditions on which their inde

connexion with this border war.

It is with pain we see among colonial authorities, as well as the British settlers in South Africa—men who will assemble in public meeting to applaud the philanthropic efforts of a Livingstone or Moffat—the harsh feeling entertained towards the native tribes, and the readiness to excuse the heartless and cruel excesses of white men. We have no doubt that a correspondent who has had much personal intercourse with the aborigines speaks correctly when he says:—"I who has had much personal intercourse with the aborigines speaks correctly when he says:—"I know that they have been very harshly and often very unjustly treated, and that the policy pursued towards them has generally been anything but what has been calculated either to promote their civilisation, or the permanent pacification of the colony. Bad as the natives are (and they are quite bad enough) in most, perhaps in all the contests that have occurred between them and the whites they have been at least as reach and the whites, they have been at least as much sinued against as sinning."

Spirit of the Brenn.

THE LIBERAL LEADERS OF THE FUTURE.-With the virtual extinction (which is now universally allowed) of the Palmerstonian pretensions, a great deal of the personal bitterness which has been engendered by recent events will, as a matter of course, die out. The "forlorn spectacle" so graphi-cally described by Mr. Fox at Oldham, of the ex-Premier "sitting with the poor rump of his own Administration, all independent men keeping alouf from him," is more calculated to excite commiseration than animosity; but it shows how hopeless is the prospect of his ever recovering the influence has lost. The fact that discussions on a Reform Bill may be expected to form the principal occupation of the approaching session, renders it probable that Lord John Russell may take a prominent part on the Opposition benches. It remains to be seen, however, how much he has learnt and forgotten in the protracted period of his political exile; and in any case, his past treachery and illiberality must render difficult, if not impossible, his restoration to a position which he so deservedly forfeited. That the session of 1859 will witness the reconstruction and consolidation of the Liberal party, it is impossible to doubt; but it is out of the question to suppose that either Lord John Russell or Lord Palmerston will ever again be implicitly trusted as their exclusive leaders by supporters whose confidence they have alienated, and whose cause they have betrayed. - Saturday Review.

PHYSICAL DEGENERACY OF THE WORKING CLASSES -The Times paints the degenerate races which people our populous quarters-" Shoreditch, Bethnalgreeen, the Borough, Lambeth, all the river-side, Clerkenwell, Gray's-inn-lane, and those numerous smaller districts for which the work one reason or other have obtained inalignable persession." Here is the contrast to "the John Bull of story." "Describe one and you describe nearly all, for man is like man, woman like woman, child like

child:"—

As strangers can hardly tell two or three sisters from one another, you shall see that all the people before you are of one family. The woman who steps out of a tripeshop with something under her shawl is the merest double of that other who has made a very small purchase at the grocer's. To say that they are pale, or thin, or plain, means nothing. That may be said of many women who are happy, wise, and good, and who, we hope, will live long. But see the sunk eyes, the sharp corners of their faces, and the sort of wreck of expression, as if love and amiles and hope had gone. Some passion indeed there is which quickens them, and no doubt sometimes fires them. Their movements are hasty; light indeed is the weight they carry, but for the weight of cares; and something between pertness and petulance assures us they still maintain a fight with the adverse circumstances which will one day overwhelm them. See the mysterious holes from which they emerge, as ants crowd in and out their undarground courts and alleys. See their children playing over a gullyhole, and looking as if they had come out of it."

... "Divest the crowd of everything that may be considered peculiar and accidental. Take the average, or rather the whole, without exceptions; and reflect that these are the children that are to be our future men and women, —these before us are the men and women that

them and train them, and make them men and women. Shocking as it may seem, a plague once in twenty years seems but a light evil to so low a condition of humanity.

seems but a light evil to so low a condition of humanity.

THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE.—Since the discovery of Columbus nothing has been done in any degree comparable to the vast enlargement which has thus been given to the sphere of human sctivity. We may, now that this the most difficult problem of all has been solved, be justified in anticipating that there is no portion of the earth's surface which may not be placed in immediate communication with us. We now know that we have in our hands the means of ubiquity. Distance as a ground of uncertainty will be eliminated from the calculation of the statesman and the merchant. It is no violent presumption to suppose that within a very short period we shall be able to present to our readers every morning intelligence of what happened the day before in every quarter of the globe. The Admiralty will know to within a few miles the position of every ship in her Majesty's service. The in-Admiralty will know to within a few miles the position of every ship in her Majesty's service. The intelligence of a Kaffir war or an Indian mutiny will reach us before the first blood that has been shed is cold, and we shall be able to economise the whole time consumed by the ordinary vehicles of intelligence. We see with not unnatual satisfaction that the advantage of the discovery will be the greatest to those countries the possessions of which are the most remote, and, therefore, that England has more to gain than any of her rivals. More was done yesterday for the consolidation of our empire than the wisdom of our statesmen, the liberality of our Legislature, or the loyalty of our colonists could ever have effected. Distance between Canada and England is annihilated. For the purposes of mutual communication and of good understanding the Atlantic is dried up, and we become in reality as well as in wish one country. Nor can any one regard with indifference the position in which the Atlantic Telegraph has placed us in regard to the great American Republic. It has half undone the declaration of 1775, and gone far to make us once again, in spite of ourselves one people. To the time of a common of the c of 1775, and gone far to make us once again, in spite of ourselves, one people. To the intimate association in business, and a complete sympathy on so many subjects, is now added the faculty of instantaneous communication, which must give to all these neous communication, which must give to all these tendencies to unity an intensity which they never before could possess.—Times.

THE COMMISSIONER OF SCINDE AND CHRISTIAN

MISSIONARIES.—We ought not to quote Mr. Frere's opinions without stating that in his judgment the Sepoy revolt is not in any way attributable to the activity of Christian missionaries. He takes, we activity of Christian missionaries. He takes, we are happy to say, the view we have always subgribed to—that good nearly unalloyed with evil may be looked for from missionary exertions if they are continued with the caution hitherto observed, and if no suspicion of Government influence attends them. His, therefore, is a great and weighty suthority to oppose to the fears expressed by Lord Ellenborough in the new blue-book on Indian Education. But if one thing could, more than another, give the advantage to Lord Ellenborough and those who think with him, it would be extravagant proceedings and pretensions like those of the missionwho think with him, it would be extravagant pro-seedings and pretensions like those of the mission-aries at Hyderabad. "You say," writes Mr. Frere to one of them, ."it has been shown that missionary efforts have had nothing to do with causing the present mutiny. But you must be aware that no single proclamation of the rebels has yet been pub-lished which has not dwelt on the efforts to convert the natives to Christianity as affording the most the natives to Christianity as affording the most powerful incentives to rebellion. You must be powerful incentives to rebellion. You must be sware that a very large and influential party in England believes that missionary efforts had been a primary cause of the disaffection of the natives, and I leave you to judge how far your conduct in this present matter strengthens the arguments. I, for one, have always used to prove that the belief of that party is unfounded, and that, as long as Government makes no use of its power to secure converts, no danger need be apprehended to the public peace from the labours of missionaries.—

Saturday Review.

Saturday Review. CABINET DIFFERENCES.—A rumour has been got ship had none of the old elements of stability.
Under the common name of Conservative it included men of the most varied opinions, from Toryism approaching to the shade of the late Colonel Sibthorp approaching to the shade of the late Colonel Sibthorn up to the advanced Liberalism of the Independent school. . . It is upon the measures to be brought forward next session that any Cabinet dissensions are likely to arise. The party of resistance may not pull together with the party of progress. Lord John Mamers, Mr. Walpole, and their allies, with, we fear, the Premier at their head, may with, we fear, the Fremier at their head, may not agree with the reforms recommended by Lord Stanley, Sir Lytton Bulwer, and Lord Malmesbury. Mr. Disraeli may be fairly enough taken to represent the mediating power. We believe no man ever accused him of holding strong and decided convictions of any kind. With the strong and decided convictions of any kind. With the important distinction that he is in the Cabinet and not outside, his position reminds us of that of Dr. Swift, when he ran hither and thither in an eager but utterly fruitless attempt to compose the quarrels between Harley and Bolingbroke. . In this state of matters, the story goes that the stand-still party would entreat, of all men in the world, Mr. Gladstone to come to their assistance; they appeal to his patriotism and his religious principle alike to serve the Church and the State of England. If there be any truth in such a rumour, we can only accept it as another proof of the blindness of the party to

what is actually passing before their eyes. Mr. Gladstone has proved by a hundred acts that he is not the man for their purposes. In his political views, we apprehend, he would be found to differ little from the Liberal party, and so far as his religious principles are concerned, though we are not careful to dilate upon any man's creed, yet Mr. Gladstone has shown that his views of Church polity sensibly influence his public conduct. He holds that the Church ought not to be trammeled by the State; and so far, like many Conservatives, he is a High and so far, like many Conservatives, he is a High Churchman; but, altogether unlike them, he is clear-sighted enough to see that the Church's independent action cannot be secured while the receiver of the State's bounty. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone would not carry his views of the national character of property now held by the Church so far as we should; but it is certain that he is prepared to make sacrifices at which most Conservatives would stand sacrifices at which most Conservatives would stand aghast, in order to secure for the Church a greater amount of freedom than she at present enjoys. No: Mr. Gladstone is not to be had by such men. They must be content with their present associates. For our own part, we rejoice that it is so; and while we would exhort the Liberal members in the Cabinet to take that prominent part to which their talents and their importance entitle them, we hope that nothing will coour to break up the existing arrangement until the present divisions among their opponents have had time to subside, and a really national party of progressive reform can be organised.—Morning Star. SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S GENERALSHIP,—"A Disabled Officer," writing from Dublin, in a lengthy communication to the *Times* of Thursday and communication to the Times of Thursday and Friday, extending over some seven or eight columns, criticises the generalship displayed by Sir Colin Campbell since assuming the command of the troops in India. The writer thinks he has erred through the excess of caution. The Times defends Sir Colin from the charges that are insinuated against him. It says, the "Disabled Officer" has disabled himself.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer Bengal from Calcutta brings the following dates - Calcutta, July 2; Madras, 10; Galle, 14; Aden, 26; Hong Kong, June 23.

On the 1st July, the rebels were forty miles from Jeypore, near Lallsahoont, and General Roberts's force was only thirty-four miles distant from Jeypore the same day.

The rebels had returned in force to the jungles of Jugdespore, headed by Ummer Singh. General Lugard

had resigned, on account of ill health. Tirowan, in Banda, had been captured by General

Whitlock. The Gwalior rebels were believed to be making for

Bhurtpore. Mann Singh was besieged at Shagurh by the Begum's army.

The Calcutta import market continues quiet. Government securities slightly improved. Exchange, 2s. 01d. to Id. for first-class credits.

The allied expedition in the Peiho has reached Tien-sin, whence the last date is June 4.

No serious attempt was made by the Chinese to impede the navigation of the river, and the gunboats advanced to Tien-sin, which commands both river and the great canal, without a mark of hostility. The people supply provisions of excellent quality cheaply. The English and French Ambassadors were living on shore in a temple; the Russians and Americans had followed the Allies up the river; the second officer of the Empire, and the President of one of the six Koards of Government had arrived in Tiensin to negotiate; they are invested with a title which the interpreter describes to convey full powers, and profess their readiness to treat on the demands put forward in the letter to the Prime Minister of China, which had been previously ignored. The up that there are dissensions in the Conservative China, which had been previously ignored. The Cabinet, and the public may easily believe it. The first interview was to take place on the 4th June, composition of that remarkable piece of workman-after the departure of the steamer. The Chinese after the departure of the steamer. The Chinese continue to consider the proceeding as something between peace and war, but not exactly one or the

> Reinforcements continue to be despatched from Hong Kong. Canton is much disturbed. Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 6 d. for bank bills.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE, M.P., AT DOVER.

Mr. Osborne addressed his constituents at Dover on Friday, on the topics of the day. He thus alluded to Lord Palmerston:--

Permit me now to say a few words in reference to that noble lord. I am no idolater of his, I never was his parasite while in office; still less can I condescend to be his detractor in the hour of his misfortune. (Cheers.) I thought, and I still think, that his popularity was somewhat exaggerated; but I cannot at the same time help feeling that his fall from power has been in some measure undeserved. (Cheers.) The unfortunate meet with but few sympathisers in this world. It has been said that

Men's evil measures live in brass,

(Hear, hear.) And it has, I am afraid, been forgotten that the country owes some gratitude to Lord Palmerston. (Hear, hear.) We ought, however, not to lose sight of the fact that the old statesman—for he is unfor-

tunately now an old man-was the only person who could be found to stick to his coleme in a monetic of great peril. I have deemed it but just to give expression to these sentiments, because I am of opinion that but small consideration has been shown to the virtues of Lord Palmenton and that much sentity has been of Lord Palmerston, and that much enmity has been attracted by his merits. We all know that

The sunshine at the falling statesman's door latter.
Pours on the morning worshipper no more, by the state of the state of

But although I never expect to serve Lord Palmerston again—notwithstanding that it was previous to the again—notwithstanding that it was previous to the downfall of his administration my intention, for reasons which it is unnecessary to disclose, to reagn the office. In held in it—a circumstance which, as it was known to many of my private friends, I see no reason why, I should conceal from you. Yet I should feel schemed of myself if I were to asstain from effering some tribute of praise to a nobleman who has now peased to be master of his country, and from making some attempt to defend him from the attacks of those who have assailed his political conduct. (Cheers.)

After referring to the Conspiracy, Bill and the course adopted by the Conservatives on that measure, Mr. Osborne reviewed the conduct of the ministry:-

ministry:—
One thing, at all events, is perfectly clear, (that her Majesty's present advisers hold office simply by a tacit abandonment of their creed—a thorough abaceation of their political faith. (Cheers.) All those measures of which they were the ardent supporters while in opposition are quietly shelved. (Hear, hear.) But, in addition to that, this Conservative ministry is composed of materials so exceedingly squeezeable that you may wring anything out of them you please. (Laughter.) It can, I think, be best defined as a ministry which affects change without progress, and makes concessions without grace. (Cheers.) In short, for I like plain speaking, I believe a Conservative ministry to be nothing else but a gross imposture. (Cheers and laughter.)

The speaker referred to the past history of the party in illustration, especially to Lord Ellenborough's India Bill. Mr. Osborne continued:—

The Conservative rump has hitherto borne a good deal of kiching. (A laugh.) Whether the kicks which they have of late received will tend to show them that their leaders are fast drawing them into radicalism, it is impossible for me to say. There was indeed one measure which caused a little grambling among the old Tory school—I mean the leather breeches and top boots school. (Great laughter.) The Property Qualification Bill was passed into a law; but the bill was, after all, a mere show, for it was accompanied by a measure which was introduced in a most insidious manner at the fag end of the session, and the operation of which will be so to increase the expenses at elections, that not with standing that the property qualification may be abolished, it will be utterly impossible for any man to contest a county especially, unless he happens to have a large balance at his bankers. (Hear, hear.)

Referring at some length to the long opposition of Lord Chelmsford and Lord Derby to the admission of the Jews, he pointed out the ungracious mode of the tardy concession, and continued:

I have now pretty well, I think, summed up the just acts of the Conservative ministry; there is, however, a great future before us; we are, it seems, to have a Conservative Reform Bill. What the nature of that measure may be it would puzzle a conjuror to divine. If I were may be it would puzzle a conjuror to divine. If I were inclined to indulge in the language of prophecy, I should say that I think it impossible that the ministry will again meet Parliament as it is at present constituted. The Cabinet appears to be divided into two different sections; Cabinet appears to be divided into two different sections; on the one hand you have what may be called an advanced section, which consists of Mr. Disraeli, Lord Stanley, and Sir J. Pakington; while upon the other you have what may be termed a drag-chain in the shape of the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Mr. Henley. Even now great differences prevail in the Cabinet between father and son, and when they considered to differ nebody can predict where distancement. or the Lord Chancelor, the marquis of Sansbury, and Mr. Henley. Even now great differences prevail in the Cabinet between father and son, and when they commence to differ nobody can predict where disagreement may terminate. For my own part, I look upon Lord Stanley as being the best and the most liberal man in the ministry, and I hope to see him at some future day at the head of a Liberal government in this country. (Cheers.) He is no Conservative, he has no nonsense of that kind about him, (Laughter.) Nor do I believe Mr. Disraeli to be a Conservative. Indeed, my opinion of that right honourabble gentleman is that he will do whatever you press him to do; and I have no doubt that he, Lord Stanley, and Sir J. Pakington, will eventually quit the company in which they now find themselves. But I am curious to see what this new Reform Bill will be. It is laid down by a writer somewhere, that every man in the course of his lifetime eats a peck of dirt. (Laughter.) Now if that statement be true of mgn in general, it is, I think, perfectly evident that each member of the Conservative Cabinet must have swallowed at least four pecks of dirt in the course of the present year. (Great laughter.) They have at all eyents eaten all their own professions, and that beyond all doubt contained a very large proportion of that commodity. Judging by the past we know not what they may do; they may effect something of a revolutionary character. Indeed I would not be surprised to hear at any moment that Lord Chelmsford had some fine morning stormed Buckingham Palace at the head of the Grenadiers. However, bad as they may be, I must, should they bring in a good Reform Bill, give my support to that measure much as I may despise its authors. They may introduce a liberal measure, and I should certainly look with much curiosity to the faces of Messrs Spooner, Newdegate, Bentinck, and other men of that class, when tiley find the leaders of the Conservative party bringing forward what they must regard as a revolutionary Reform Bill. Reform Bill.

He thought that the old Whige and the modern Liberals must unite together, for without union they were but men of straw. The hom gentleman then proceeded to advocate the maintenance of an efficient Channel fleet, and concluded his observations amidst loud and general applause.

A resolution expressive of the confidence of the meeting in the hon. gentleman's political principles was then put from the chair and was unanimously agreed to.

MR. W. J. FOX AT OLDHAM.

Mr. Fox, M.P. for Oldham, met and addressed his constituents on Wednesday evening. In the course of his speech he alluded to Cherbourg, and to the naval and military power of France—that power, he said, which kept Europe in anxiety, which perhaps Russia was, at the present moment, calculating to reap benefit from by the division of Turkey, which made Austria jealous of its supremacy in Italy, which caused the Belgians to forty Antwerp, which put us to the expense of a channel fleet, and necessitated the caution which looked out to our means of defence. (Cheers.) Instead of to that aggressive power, he looked on our own greater defensive power, the power of industry which gave the sinews of war, and made us so mighty among the nations of the earth; and besides that power, clear heads, true hearts, and strong arms—the power which, if anything should ever threaten this country, would show that we could rise as one man for its defence. (Cheers.) Mr. Fox, M.P. for Oldham, met and addressed his (Cheers.)

He could not name France without a melancholy feeling of contrast—of the contrast with what France was in her younger days. She then gave the watchword of liberty to the nations; she then was the apostle of liberty, equality, and fraternity to all countries. Now she was the enemy of freedom and equality, and little fraternity with anything noble that existed in Europe. (Cheers.) Then she struggled for her independence against all Europe in arms; now she upheld despotism wherever it existed, and trampled out the sparks of freedom wherever she could set her foot. (Cheering). Unless he changed his policy, he (Mr. Fox) was afraid the Emperor of France would become a nuisance to Europe. The French were made to be a great people, and this country to be allied with them. (Hear, hear.) What he wanted to see was not that sort of alliance which springs from diplomacy, not that wrought in secret conclave—not that where ambassadors cringed, lied, bowed, and flattered—not that which was made even by the personal intercourse of sovereigns. (Hear, hear.) Let kings or queens kiss or kick as they would, give him an alliance of nations, and not of Courts. (Cheers.) Let them become one, and they would be one with all that was free and aspiring throughout Europe—(hear, hear)—would lead all Europe on in progress, liberty, and humanity. (Cheers.) He could not name France without a melancholy feel-

Mr. Fox after alluding to the death of Mr. Platt, said he would endeavour to make his own re-election said he would endeavour to make his own re-election honourable to his constituents, as it was certainly honourable to himself. His remaining years would all be devoted to the same cause which he had hitherto striven for; and when his time too should come, he asked no better epitaph than this, "Here lies one who in youth was the radical weaver boy of Norwich, in age the radical representative of Oldham, and in both the friend of freedom and of peace." (Loud applause.) Speaking of his votes in the last session, he said he had always been true to the principles which, doubtless, first brought him to their noticeto freedom, religious, civil, and commercial. (Cheers.) He had given his final vote in favour of the introduction of the Jews.

It was said that this admission of the Jews had un-It was said that this admission of the Jews had un-Christianised the Legislature. (Laughter.) He believed the Legislature never did a more Christian work than the admission of the Jews to its privileges. Oaths did not make Christianity. A man might swear till he was black in the face—(laughter)—yet not be the better Christian for all that. (Cheers.) It was in doing justly, loving mercy, walking humbly before our Maker—it was in doing unto others as we would they should do unto us, that Christianity consisted. (Applause.)

On the question of Church-rates, he said that though they had not yet abolished that imposition they should do so. (Cheers.) It was said that in the few remarks he made on the subject in the house, he had suggested an expedient to the Church. What he suggested was, that the Church, in which he included both clergy and laity, might, if it pleased, tax itself, so that it forbore from taxing anybody else. (Cheers and laughter.) Another matter to which he must refer was the abolition of the property qualification for members of Parlia-

The Derby ministry had conceded to them one point of the Charter. (Loud cheers.) He hoped in time that they would concede more or be made to concede more. (Cheers.) It was true they could not be conceded. (Cheers.) It was true they could not expect any material change of this sort, but if they could see two or three men in smock frocks on the benches of the house, giving expression to the wrongs, the wants, and the desires of their own class, in the language of their own class, he thought it would make the assembly very much more representative than it was at present, or ever had been. To be sure the Government had done something towards nullifying the good effect of this measure by what they called a renewal of the election expenses bill, in which they sanctioned the payment of travelling ex-penses, and had thus given an opportunity for bribery which would be abundantly made use of.

He then referred to the votes which he had given on the Indian question. In the general principles which were laid down in the admirable speech of John Bright on this subject, he heartily coincided; but he confessed he could not concur in the sweeping censure which Mr. Bright passed on the East India

Company.

the coup d'état that the liberties of France were con-quered in Algeria; let them look well to it that the liberties of England be not mastered in India. (Hear,

The last session had witnessed, among other remarkable things the downfall of one who was for a time the most despotic minister that perhaps this country ever saw. At first Mr. Fox thought that Lord Palmerston was the man to bring us through the great struggle with the Russian empire. But he was effectually alienated from his lordship when he found that he did not bring to punishment the criminals of the Crimea whose mismanagement had lost as noble an army as ever left the shores of Britain, when he picked an unnecessary quarrel with China, and when he suffered two British engineers to linger month after month in Neapolitan dungeons. And at last there came the ready submission which bowed to the reproaches of French colonels who treated England as a provincial dependency of France. Then those who were returned at the last election to support Lord Palmerston fell away from him, for they port Lord Palmerston fell away from him, for they were too true-hearted to stand by him any longer, and the Prime Minister was hurled from his eminence, He was now a forlorn spectacle in the House, sitting with the poor rump of his own Administration; for all independent men kept aloof from him. But, although they put Palmerston out, they did not put Lord Derby in. That was one of those conventional juggleries by which the Premiership was tossed like a ball from one aristocrat to another. Lord Derby was not doing much with it. another. Lord Derby was not doing much with it. He had caught it, and would hold it as long as he behaved himself. At present there is a want of cohesiveness; each man seemed to act according to his own will, and the result is that those who are avowedly a minority, are nominally the Government. avowedly a minority, are nominally the Government of the country. They had talked of a Reform Bill, but what their promises were worth he could not say. There is a very sound text which said, "Put not your trust in princes," and he would add, "nor in statesmen, nor in leaders, nor in parties," The people must trust to themselves, and then reform would be won. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) All the great achievements had been accomplished by the people in opposition to the ruling classes.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Leach, seconded

by Mr. Councillor Taylor, a vote was passed by ac-clamation, amid tremendous applause, expressing approval of Mr. Fox's conduct, and promising him their continued and realous approval. eir continued and zealous support.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION, 1858. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. - Thomas

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Thomas Barker (exhibition), King's College, Aberdeen; Jonas Ashton, University College; Samuel Fiddian, Huddersfield College; George Deane, Cheshunt College; George Herbert Durham, Mr. Durham, Northampton; Stephen Joseph Perry, Stonyhurst College; William Joseph Leacock, King's College; Henry Charles Fox, Regent's-park College, and John Hewiett, Normal College, Swansea, equal; Albert Abraham Goldsmid, University College; James Samuel Beale, Birmingham Proprietary School; Charles Edward Groves, Brixton-hill Collegiate School; Griffith Davies, Amersham Grammar School.

CHEMISTRY.—Wm. Ernest Hughes (prize of books) Regent's-park College; Michael Osoar Hurlston, Cheltenham Grammar School; John Hewlett, Normal College, Swansea; George Herbert Durham, Mr. Durham, Northampton; Arthur Gamgee, University College; John Talfourd Jones, Mr. Keal, Alfred-hill; Thomas Marsden Edwards, Deytheur School; William Harling Sissons, Kingston College, Hull, and Edgar Athelstane Browne, Bruce Castle School, equal; Frederick Dawson, City of London School; Edward Parson, King's College.

BOTANY.—Thomas Wemyss Bogg (prize of books).

rick Dawson, City of London School; Edward Parson, King's College.

BOTANY.—Thomas Wemyss Bogg (prize of books), private tuition; Daniel Biddle, West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, and Jabez Carter, Commercial School, Bedford, equal; Frederic Marsdin, King's College; Richard Dawson, University College.

ZOOLOGY.—Michael Oscar Hurlston, Cheltenham Grammar School; James Watson, Amersham Grammar School.

CLASSICS.—Thomas Garrett (exhibition), City of London School; Thomas Morton, Westminster School; Charles Frederick Scott, Stonyhurst College; Robert Joseph Peard, Stonyhurst College; Charles Poulett Harris, Manchester Grammar School; Samuel Fiddian, Harris, Manchester Grammar School; Samuel Fiddian, Huddersfield College; Edward Henry Leadbetter, Stonyhurst College, and Arthur Paul Stone, King's College, equal; James Hayes, Stonyhurst College, and Rayner Winterbotham, Mr. Sibree's, Stroud, equal; Samuel Naish, Wesley College, Sheffield; Thomas Creswick Jackson, Durham Grammar School; Edwin Waterhouse, University College; Albert Abraham Goldsmid, University College; Charles Trice Martin, University College School.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A SCOTCH MISSIONARY AT AMSTERDAM.

A letter, dated "Amsterdam, August 2, 1858," just received in town from the Rev. Dr. Thompson (Broughton-place Church), gives the following painful details of an attempt made on Sabbath last to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Schwartz, Free Church Missionary to the Jews at Amsterdam. Dr. Thompson writes:—"I went yesterday morning at ten o'clock, to worship with Mr. Schwartz's large congregation, and to hear him preach. Being a little late on account of not at once finding my way, I was surprised to notice the people standing all round the place of worship, and in it, in excited groups, when I had expected to find them singing their first psalm. There was too much reason for the excitement. A Jewish lad, understood to be the son of one of the Jewish rabbis in Amsterdam, had rushed upon Mr. Schwartz as he ascended the pulpit stair, and with a No doubt, in many respects, it had much misgoverned India. But it should always be remembered that almost all the aggressions which had been made—the Sikh war, the Afighan war, the annexation of the Punjaub—were made in opposition to the wish of the directors of the East India Company. He confessed, too, that he did not like to see the introduction of despotism as an element in the British Government. Her Majesty had hitherto been the Queen of the rulers of India. In his mind that was a higher title than that of being indirectly the Queen or Empress of India. She had now an army which was not subject to Parliamentary control. It had been said in reference to the army which effected

breast. The stair being behind the pulpit, there was more opportunity for striking before the people could get from their seats to defend their minister. Four of the strokes were received by Mr. Schwartz in his arm, but one, I am sorry to say, reached his breast. It is not yet known with certainty how deep the last of these wounds is. Immediately after the forenoon service, I hastened to the house of Mr. Schwartz to inquire how he was. I met Dr. Da Costa there, but I found that even then the extent of the wound in the breast had not been ascertained. It is hoped, however, that it is not so deep as to be vital, or even perhaps serious. Meanwhile, Mr. Schwartz is very judiciously kept from all disturbance. An event like this, happening among a quiet people like the Dutch, has naturally produced very strong feelings. Attempts at assassination are not among the national vices of Holland; and as you pass along the streets you hear the name of Mr. Schwartz in every mouth. The immediate occasion of this most fanatical act is supposed to have been the imprudent attempt of an Englishman in one of the Jewish synagogues, some fortnight since, to circulate tracts of a controversial kind among the Jews while they were engaged in their service. This measure, with which Mr. Schwartz has nothing to do (as you know he was in Edinburgh in that period), and which I am sure he would not have recommended, awakened great displeasure among the Jews at the time, and led to the Englishman himself being somewhat roughly handled, and now it has been fanatically and blindly avenged on this zealous servant of God. The young man who attempted the murder is understood to be between fourteen and fifteen years of age; I suspect a year or two older. He was carried off by the police, and is now in custody. I do hope that Mr. Schwarts will soon be well again, but I anxiously wait, along with my fellow-deputies from Scotland, for the medical report."—Scoteman.

REGISTRAR'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

This return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,196 registrars in all the districts of England during the spring quarter that ended on June 30th, 1858; and the marriages in 12,283 churches or chapels, about 3,968 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 629 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on March 31st, 1858. The gloomy appearance of the winter quarter is gradually giving place to a better state of things. The marriages in that quarter were much below the average, and in the spring quarter the births were slightly below the average. But the public health in the spring quarter exhibited signs of improve-

30,034 marriages took place in the quarter that ended on March 31st; and consequently 60,068 persons married in the three months. The number is less by 6,700 than the number of persons who married in each of the winter quarters of the two previous years, and is rather more than the number of persons who married in the hard winter of 1855. The marriage rate of the quarter was 1 254 per cent, per annum; or at such a rate, if it continued uniform, that 1,254 persons would marry in a year to every 100,000 persons living. The average rate is 1 410, and the rate of the quarter is such that one out of every nine marriages was deferred, or broken off. The stagnation of trade had cast such a shadow over the prospects of the people, and they did not marry. The inhabitants of the manufacturing dismarry. The inhabitants of the manufacturing districts were under the greatest depression; and the number of marriages in Cheshire and Lancashire fell from 5,821 to 4,790, more than 1,000; but all the parts of England and Wales are so intimately associated in evil as well as in good fortune that in every division the marriages declined. It is to be regretted that the returns of marriages in the spring quarter cannot be obtained from the clergy in time for publication with the returns of births and deaths for this quarter; otherwise it is probable that some improves quarter; otherwise it is probable that some improve-

ment might be apparent.

BIRTHS.—The births of 169,170 children were registered in the quarter ending on June 30, 1858; and the birth-rate was 3.482 per cent. per annum. It was slightly below the average rate of the spring season. The births decreased or were stationary in every division.

INCREASE OF POPULATION .- 169,170 births and 107,193 deaths were registered; and the natural 107,193 deaths were registered; and the natural increase of the population of England and Wales was 61,977 in 91 days; or 681 daily. The probable natural increase of the population of the United Kingdom was 1,021 daily. In the preceding winter quarter it was estimated at '750. 40,961 persons sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration agents. After distributing proportionally 4,084 of undistinguished birth-place, it appears that 1,930 were of foreign, while 20,027 were of Irish, 4,702 of Scotch, and 14,252 of English origin. Of the English emigrants, 5,717 sailed to the Australian colonies, 1,543 to the North American Colonies, 6,218 to the United States, and 774 to other places. The emigration is still decreasing; it was at the rate of 157 daily from England and Wales, 429 daily from the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. In the spring quarter of 1852, six years ago, 1,375 of the people quarter of 1852, six years ago, 1,375 of the people emigrated daily.

36 per cent. ; the price of potatoes rose more than 100 per cent. in the interval.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—107,193 persons died in the three months of April, May, and June; the deaths were at the rate of 1,178 daily. The morthe deaths were at the rate of 1,178 daily. The mortality rate prevailing was 2.206 per cent., or 22.06 in 1,000. This is slightly below the average rate, 22.25, of the ten preceding spring quarters. In the last spring quarter, while the mortality of the country districts decreased, the mortality of the town districts rose to 24.73, the average of the preceding ten years having been 23.94 in 1,000. This was probably due partly to the reduced earnings in the towns, to the scarcity of potatoes, and to the intense heat, which accelerated the putrefaction of organic refuse in the houses, streets, ditches, and rivers. Of 1,000 people in London, ten died unnatural deaths annually.

Court, Official, and Personal Hews.

Her Majesty left Osborne on Monday afternoon, and, crossing over in the Fairy to Gosport, proceeded thence by the South-Western Railway to Buckingham Palace. The Queen was to leave the palace early yesterday morning, and proceed by the North Kent Railway to Gravesend, to embark on board the Victoria and Albert for the

On Friday the Duchess of Kent left Windsor for Abergeldie, in the Highlands.

The Earl of Malmesbury, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will accompany her Majesty to Berlin, and remain in the retinue of the Queen until her Majesty's return at the end of the month.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were:—The Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, General Peel, Sir John Pakington, Lord Stanley, and Lord John Manners.

The Earl of Derby is at Osterly-park, the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Hughenden Manor, the Lord President at Hatfield, the Colonial Secretary is only occasionally in town, Mr. Henley at Wiesbaden, and the other ministers are more or less discovered.

The War Department have it in contemplation to make a considerable augmentation in the corps of Royal Engineers, so as to increase that branch of the service to 10,000 men. At present the strength of the corps is about 5,000 men, scattered about in India, China, and all parts of the British dominions.

The report of a grand present from the Jews to Lady John Russell, by way of marking their obligation to her husband, is quite unfounded. But it is proposed to invest the sums subscribed in Consols, the interest of which will be distributed for educational description of such distributed for educational subscribes and of such distributed for educational subscribes and of such distributed for educational subscribes and of such distributed for educations and subscribes are subscribed in the subscription of such distributed for educations and subscribes are subscriptions. tional purposes, but the precise mode of such distri-bution has not yet been decided.

Bishop Gobat has arrived in London this week.

The Daily News intimates that her Majesty's consul in Jerusalem, "so far from having been reprimanded, has received within the last few weeks the most satisfactory assurances on the part of her Majesty's Government as to its entire appreciation of the public spirit and disinterested motives which actuated Mr. Finn's conduct during the recent powerlaying disputes in the Holy City."

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe goes with his family to Constantinople, on the 20th instant, to take leave of the Sultan. His lordship and Lady Stratford de

of the Sultan. His lordship and Lady Stratlord de Redcliffe propose to winter in Rome.

Lord John Russell is at present on a visit to J. L. Ricardo, Esq., M.P., of Exbury House, Hants.

Mr. Humphrey Brown, a director of the late Royal British Bank, who has lately been released from the Queen's Bench Prison, made a public entry into the town of Tewkesbury yesterday week. His horse was taken out of his cab, and a mob of men, women and children, dragged him into the town, Mr. and children, dragged him into the town. Brown afterwards made a speech to his friends. was formerly M.P. for the borough.

It is stated that Colonel Egerton (who recently accepted the Chiltern Hundreds), and the father of the new M.P. for North Cheshire, is shortly to be

we understand that Mr. Pemberton Leigh's elevation to the Peerage will take place in a few days. The title selected by the new peer is that of Lord Kingsdown, of Kingsdown, Kent.—

The monument to Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., who gave the Halifax people their park, is to be a standing figure in marble, and executed by Mr.

Durham.

A freestone erection is about to be put up against the wall at the head of the grave of the late Hugh Miller, the geological and learned quarryman, author, and newspaper editor. It will have inserted into it a tablet of polished Peterhead granite, resembling the tablet erected at the grave of Dr. Chalmers in the immediate vicinity.

The Government has, on the recommendation of a special committee, consisting of Lord John Russell, Lord Eleho, and Mr. Coningham, M.P., decided on the purchase of Sir George Hayter's immense picture of the House of Commons first assembled after the passing of the Reform Bill.

Lord Palmerston arrived in Carnarvon on Thursday night by train, and after passing the night at

which his lordship is interested. His lordship then proceeds to Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, after a short visit to their seat in Dorsetshire, have left town for Spa in Rhenish Prussia.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has left town on a visit to Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., at Albury

Park, Surrey, for a few days.

Sir David Baird, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, arrived in town, on Friday last, from India. Sir David has come home on sick leave for the recovery of his health.

The Times has an absurb statement that Mr. Bright was among the members of the House of Commons who embarked on board the Pera for Cherbourg. The hon. member for Birmingham is a great deal too far north for that—being in the Highlands of Scotland.

Friday night's Gazette announces that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., Commanderin Chief in the Frat Indian and the britain and in-Chief in the East Indies, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name and title of Baron Clyde, of Clydesdale, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland. The Gazette also announces that the dignity of a baronet has been conferred upon Sir John

A deputation of members of Parliament and persons interested in the prosperity of Galway, waited upon Lord Derby, on Wednesday, to present a memorial from the Town and Harbour Commissioners of Galway, asking for a grant of 152,000l. for the purpose of constructing a pier and breakwater with the view of making the harbour a safe port and packet station. It is known that two steamers have already sailed from Galway to New York; and that there are to be seven steamers on the station. The Rev. Peter Daly was the spokesman of the deputa-tion, and he did his work extremely well. To judge from his facetious observations Lord Derby must have spent a pleasant hour with the Irish gentlemen. When he came to speak seriously he said that he could not give a reply without consulting Mr. Disraeli, and until "we see how the project of a western packet station is likely to succeed."

The Rev. Mr. Daly: "That is as much as we can expect, though I should have been glad to hear your lordpect, though I should have been glad to hear your lord-ship say that you would give us the money." (Laughter.) Lord Derby: "I dare say you would." (Laughter.) But you know this steam company is to pay ten per cent. You will not, of course, be content with less." Mr. Daly said he had no personal interest in the matter. Lord Derby: "Well, if you do not get the money it will not be the fault of the Earl of Eglinton; for I assure you he has written very strong letters to me on the subject." The Rev. Mr. Daly: "We should be glad if your lordship would act upon the recommendation of the Earl of Eglinton." The Earl of Derby (laughing): "Especially since you have heard how he has written to me on the subject. (Laughter.) Lord Eglinton, indeed, takes very great interest in the welfare of Galway and the success of this enterprise."

This amicable interview ended with a voluntary tes-timony in favour of Lord Eglinton from Mr. Daly.

Luw, Police, and Assize.

THE ASSASSINATION AT DARLEY.—The young man Atkinson, who murdered his sweetheart at the village of Darley, in Yorkshire, on Sunday night week, has been committed for trial by the county magistrates. When called upon to answer the charge he made a full confession of his crime, from which it would appear that it was cold-blooded and insane

pear that it was cold-blooded and insane.

An Insurance Case.—In April, 1857, Mr. George Hassell Huntley, surgeon, of Howdon, near Newcastle, then fifty-four years old, insured his life for 2,000l. in the St. George Insurance Company. He was an active, robust, ruddy-faced man, fond of strong exercise, and taking a great deal of it, given to dancing and field sports. He was a vegetarian in diet, rarely taking mean moderate in eating and diet, rarely taking meat, moderate in eating, and abstemious in drinking. In June, 1857, he died. His widow claimed the 2,000l. The insurance company disputed the claim. They alleged that Mr. Huntley was not a man of sober habits, and that when he effected the policy of insurance he had Bright's disease and heart disease, and that he fraudulently concealed the fact from the company. Mrs. Huntley brought an action to enforce payment, and it was tried at the Newcastle Assizes on Monday. The evidence was conflicting. Surgeons, some day. The evidence was conflicting. Surgeons, some of local eminence, testified to the soundness of his health, but others, of equal weight, deposed positively, that as early as 1855 Mr. Huntley had been warned that he had Bright's disease and heart disease. Dr. Davison, the company's medical referee, was not called. The jury, after a brief consultation, found for the plaintiff—damages 2,000l. less the amount of the half-yearly premium 53l.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—At the Guildford

Assizes an action for libel was tried against the proprietors of the Athenœum newspaper. Their offence was that of describing certain curiosities called "pilgrims' signs" made of lead, and purporting to have been found in the mud of the river, as fraudulent imitations got up for sale. A Mr. Eastwood held that the article was levelled at him, as he had become possessed of a large number of these articles, believing them as he alleges to be compined at invities. The them, as he alleges, to be genuine antiquities. They were acquired in a singular manner. A Mr. Edwardes bought them of "Bill" and "Charley," two "shore rakers," who had them from excavators. day night by train, and after passing the night at the Royal and Sportsman Hotel, Castle-street, proceeded next morning to Festiniog, Merionethshire, in order to visit and inspect the quarry there in Mr. Justice Willes instructed the jury that the

article complained of was not a libel. It had been article complained of was not a libel. It had been laid down by one of the sages of the law that what a man said honestly and bond fide in the course of a public discussion on matters concerning the public interest, no matter even if he spoke rashly, and what he said was not true, still any statement made under such circumstances would not be a libel. It had also been equally clearly laid down that before any plaintiff could ask redress for a libel he must show distinctly that the libel complained of applied to him, and to no other person. It would applied to him, and to no other person. It would be a new doctrine, indeed, if it were to be held that any person who said that all lawyers were rogues might be sued by every individual lawyer in the kingdom; and it appeared to him that the article now complained of seemed to apply to the particular trade of dealing in antiquities, rather than to the plaintiff personally. It appeared to him, therefore, that the plaintiff must be nonsuited. The jury adopted this view, and found for the defendants.

CRUELTY TO A WIFE.—There was a remarkable case tried on Friday at the Guildford Assizes. A clergy-man, the Reverend Charles Vansittart, nephew of the Waltham, Berkshire, was sued for 581. 17s., the cost of board, lodging, and necessaries supplied to his wife. The couple seemed to have lived happily together for some time. But in 1849 Mr. Vansittart appears to have behaved with great cruelty to his wife; he was threatened with a public horsewhipping, his conduct was brought under the notice of the Bishop by her friends, and he promised amendment. In the meantime Mrs. Vansittart had become a convert to Roman Catholicism. The beating continued, and there was serious quarrels about money matters. In 1856 Mr. Vansittart declared that his "hatred and aversion" towards his wife was so great that he could no longer live with her, and a deed of separation was prepared, whereby Mr. Vansittart promised to pay his wife 120% a year. This he had not done. Baron Bramwell said the real question was whether the defendant was liable to support his wife. If a husband turns a wife adrift, and she has no means, she is not permitted to starve. She was allowed to pledge her husband's credit for her support according to his position; but she was not permitted to do more. In the present case the defendant was proved to have told his wife that he had no home for her, and she was therefore compelled to provide for herself, and the only question in the cause was whether she had done so in a manner that was not justified, according to the position of her husband, or not, and if in their opinion the charge of the plaintiff was a reasonable one, under the circum-stances he was entitled to a verdict. The jury imme-diately returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full

A RELIGIOUS IMPOSTOR CAUGHT AND CONVICTED.— At Guildford Assizes, Edward Mandeville Morton, a young man of respectable appearance, was indicted for obtaining money by false pretences. The prisoner appears to have been carrying on a most extensive and impudent system of swindling all over the country. The first case gone into was that of obtaining a sovereign from Mr. Biddelcomb, formerly a superintendent of the Surrey constabulary, but who at present keeps the Swan Inn at Chertsey. The prisoner came to the inn on the 12th of July, and represented himself to be the Rev. Mr. Morton, an in-timate friend of Mr. Remington Mills, a magistrate who was well known to Biddelcomb, and who, he who was well known to Biddelcomb, and who, he said, was going to appoint him to be preacher to a chapel at Englefield-green, and he subsequently hired a fly for the purpose, as he stated, of going to visit Mr. Mills, and upon his return he said that he had got the appointment, and that he was to preach the following Sunday. He then stated that he was short of cash, and asked Biddelcomb to lend him a sovereign, which he did, and it turned out that all the statements he had made were entirely false. The Rev. Mr. Knight, the minister of the chapel referred Rev. Mr. Knight, the minister of the chapel referred to, proved that the prisoner had never been appointed as the minister. All he knew of the prisoner was, that he had called upon him and told him that he had been a Roman Catholic priest, but that he had seen the errors of that religion, and that he had afterwards been a Church of England clergyman, and that after that he had been a "congregationalist," and he wished witness to allow him to perform one of his services, but he declined to do so without knowing more about him. He subsequently made some inquiries about him. He subsequently made some inquiries about the prisoner, which were not at all satisfactory, and he in consequence told him that he had better retire, and the prisoner then said that he "should be off to Chertsey."—On the 14th of July he fell in with Mr. Peter M'Farlane, a wine merchant, at Guildford, and a Roman Catholic. To him he expressed a desire to enter the Romish Church, and "retire to a quiet monastery at Rome," and so plausibly did he tell his tale, that he induced Mr. M'Farlane to "lend" him two sovereigns. The prisoner, in defence, was about to read a long written statement, the commencing observations of which appeared to be that it was owing to the education appeared to be that it was owing to the education he had received, and to his having been brought up a Roman Catholic, that he had been induced to endeavour to gain a livelihood by deception and lying. Baron Bramwell interposed, and told the prisoner that this course of proceeding was quite irrelevant. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Mr. John Forster, late editor of the Examiner, and author of the charming biography of Goldsmith, has undertaken the preparation of a new Life of Jonathan Swift, introductory to a new edition of his letters, journals, and works.—Professor Masson's "Life of Milton" will soon be out.

ORIGINAL

Miscellaneous News.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS TELEGRAPH.—The submarine telegraph to the Channel Islands has been successfully laid, and communications are now going on between Southampton and Alderney.

SINGULAR DESTRUCTION OF A CORN FIELD.—On

SINGULAR DESTRUCTION OF A CORN FIRLD.—On Thursday, an Irish labourer engaged in shearing a wheat field for Mr. Joseph Broughton, of Highfields, obtained a light for his pipe with a lucifer match, throwing the match down on the ground, set fire to the standing corn, and, within a few minutes, not less than from four to five acres of a very fine crop were completely destroyed.—Derbyshire Courier.

LORD BROUGHAM AT HOME.—On Wednesday, Lord Brougham out the first sod of the Eden Valley

LORD BROUGHAM AT HOME.—On Wednesday, Lord Brougham out the first sod of the Eden Valley Railway.—'a great affair," as a local contemporary remarks, "for Appleby, and for the whole county of Westmoreland." The proceedings were of a highly interesting character. At the dinner which followed, Lord Brougham paid a high tribute to the distinguished part which was taken by the late Edward Pease in the early development of the railway system, and proposed that his memory should be drank in solemn silence.

HENRY VINCENT'S LYCHURGE. This contlemes

Henry Vincent's Lectures.—This gentleman is still prosecuting his public labours with increasing success in all parts of the kingdom. On Thursday and Friday of last week he delivered two popular lectures at Chatteris, in the Independent chapel. Notwithstanding the fine weather and the activity of the harvest operations, the chapel was filled by a hearty and intelligent audience, who greeted the lecturer with warm marks of approval. Mr. Vincent is to revisit Chatteris in January to give a course of six historical lectures. At Long Sutton he has also addressed two enthusiastic assemblies.

The Oxford Middle-Class Examinations.—

The Oxford Middle-Class Examinations has just been published. Out of 423 seniors offering themselves for examination, 47 are placed in the first class, 66 in the second, and 42 in the third; 268 are unsuccessful. Of 800 juniors, 31 are placed in the first class, 103 in the second, and 146 in the third, while 520 were wholly rejected. The Times says:—
"Amongst the 400 competitors from our colleges, grammar, and private schools, the first place in Section A, English Literature, had been obtained by a youth educated at Crosby-hall Evening Classes, and the eighth place in Mathematics by a pupil from the Young Men's Christian Institute, at Loeds."

Penny Banks.—Archdeacon Allen writes to the Times recommending the general establishment of Penny Banks. In his own agricultural village of Prees, Salop, the experiment for four months has been successful:—"The receipts on the first day were only 3a, 8d.: but the next week the deposits

PENNY BANKS.—Archdeacon Allen writes to the Times recommending the general establishment of Penny Banks. In his own agricultural village of Prees, Salop, the experiment for four months has been successful:—"The receipts on the first day were only 3s. 8d.; but the next week the deposits reached 3l. 1s. Last Saturday the amount paid was 4l. 14s. 4d. Our total amount reaches 37l. 11s. 5d. from seventy-five depositors, of whom thirty-eight have laid up enough to be received as fundholders in the nearest Savings Bank, each deposit reaching 5s. being transferred thither. A layman is the treasurer. Attendance is given for one hour every Saturday evening."

INAUGURATION OF THE BROTHERTON MEMORIAL.—On Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, the statue to the memory of the late Mr. Joshua Brotherton, M.P., was publicly inaugurated in the Peelpark, Salford, in the presence of the corporations of Manchester and Salford, and a large number of spectators, among whom were many ladies. The Mayor of Salford presided, and the speech of the day was delivered by the Bishop of Manchester, who highly extolled the character and deeds of the deceased gentleman. Sir John Potter, M.P., Mr. Thornely, M.P., of Wolverhampton, and Mr. James Brotherton then briefly addressed the audience, after which the proceedings terminated.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.—On Thursday a fearful railway accident occurred at Gartsherrie, in consequence of a large excursion

On Thursday a fearful railway accident occurred at Gartsherrie, in consequence of a large excursion train for Stirling, containing about 1,100 scholars and teachers, running into a mineral train at a crossing. The engine was pitched off the line, and about sixty persons were injured, twenty so severely that they were unable to proceed to Stirling. Black eyes and bruises were very abundant, and the hand of the Rev. Mr. Brown so severely cut that he had to return to Coatbridge in order to have it dressed. Fortunately the train was proceeding at rather a slow pace, or the consequences would undoubtedly have been fearful.—Stirling Journal.

The Encumbered Estates Court died on the 28th July. It is stated that the total amount of purchase money that her present the content of the consequences would the content of the consequences.

The Encumbered Estates Court died on the 28th July. It is stated that the total amount of purchase money that has passed through the court from the commencement is over 22,000,000l., out of which about 3,000,000l., or not quite so much, were purchased by English and Scotch purchasers. The number of estates sold were 2,380, divided into more than 11,000 lots, and 8,235 conveyances have been executed by the Commissioners. The Court will be re-established under the Leases and Sales of Landed Estates Act, and it is calculated that the amount of business to be brought before the new Court will be large beyond any estimate that has been framed, for, if the proceedings be well regulated, and the Court prove moderate in cost and expeditious in practice, nearly the whole of the conveyancing business of the country

will pass through it.

ELECTION NEWS.—Mr. S. T. Kekewich was on Thursday elected, without opposition, for South Devon. The hon. gentleman said he would give an independent support to the present Administration. The election was rendered necessary by the elevation of Sir J. Y. Buller to the peerage.—On Saturday morning the election of a member for North Cheshire in the room of Mr. William Tatton Egerton, took

place in the County Court House, Nether Knutsford. Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, the eldest son of the late member, was unanimously elected without opposition. Mr. W. Egerton, in returning thanks, said he should support the Earl of Derby's Government, so far as it carried out the views it had enunciated on its accession to power. At the same time, he should consider himself an independent member, and would give his best attention to the affairs of his constituency.

The Wellington Sarcophagus.—The compartment in the crypt of St. Paul's appropriated to the remains of the Duke of Wellington is now open to the inspection of the public. A sarcophagus, simple and massive in its structure, now contains the coffin, which, on the day of the funeral, was placed upon the tomb of Nelson. The material is Cornish porphyry, taken from a huge boulder which had lain for ages upon the Treffray estate, at Luxalyan, in Cornwall, and is of a rich reddish brown colour, with yellowish markings. The ornaments consist of a heraldic cross placed upon a boss at each end, and of two inscriptions, one recording the name, the other the dates of the birth and death of the illustrious deceased. The base upon which the sarcophagus rests is of the ordinary light, unpolished granite, adorned at each corner with a lion's head. Lord Nelson's sarcophagus may be seen in the background.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—After three days' sitting the coroner's jury empaneled to inquire into the cause of the deaths of Charles Colvin, Robert Fielding, and James Pollock, killed by the boiler explosion in the yard of Messrs. Morrison and Co., engine builders at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Thursday week, brought their labours to a close on Friday evening. The following verdict is the result of their inquiry:—"That the deceased men came to their deahs from the effects of scalds received at the explosion of a boiler in Messrs. Robert Morrison and Co.'s engine works on the 29th of July last, and and that such explosion was occasioned by want of water, and from overheating the plates; but that there is not sufficient evidence to show how the want of water occurred; and the jury are of opinion that a more competent person ought to be in charge of the boilers before the fires are put away."

boilers before the fires are put away."

Another Fatal Accident on the South Western Railway.—Anaccident of a frightful nature occurred on Monday at the Bishopstoke station of the South Western railway. An excursion train left Salisbury in the morning for Southampton and Portsmouth, calling at the intermediate stations. On arriving at the Bishopstoke station it was necessary to detach the carriages, in order that the excursionists to Portsmouth might go on another line. Whilst this was being done, a young man (whose name has not yet been ascertained) left the carriages (contrary to rule) and entered the refreshment room. Whilst he was partaking of refreshment the starting bell sounded, and he ran from the place of refreshment along the platform in the direction of the carriages, which were in motion. In so doing, he came violently against a post, and fell on the rail, the greater portion of the train passing over him. His head was literally crushed to atoms, and his limbs frightfully mangled. The remains of the unfortunate man await a coroner's inquiry.

The Recent Firework Explosion in West-

THE RECENT FIREWORK EXPLOSION IN WEST-MINSTER-ROAD.—On Friday the inquiry into the deaths of the unfortunate persons, caused by the explosion of the firework factory in the West-minster-road, carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, under the name of Madame Coton, was resumed and concluded before Mr. Serjeant Payne, coroner for London and Southwark, at Guy's Hospital. After hearing a great deal of evidence, the coroner summed up, and the jury, after half an hour's absence, returned the following verdict:—

That the deceased children, Sarah Ann Vaughan Williams and Caroline Bridges, died in consequence of burns received by the explosion of a firework manufactory in the Westminsterroad on the 12th ult., carried on by William Bowyer Bennett, and this jury finds a verdict of manslaughter against the said William Bowyer Bennett, for having unlawfully carried on such manufacture contrary to the statute 9 and 10 William III., c. 7: and this jury cannot separate without expressing their anxious hope that the proper authorities will take measures to prevent the recurrence of such unnecessary calamities for the future.

Bail was taken for Bennett.

The Crystal Palace.—The admissions during last week were not less than 73,339 persons. The last of the concerts of the Italian Opera Company was given on Friday, and appeared to afford much satisfaction to a fashionable audience of some 3,000 persons. The principal vocalists were Mesdames Grisi, Bosio, Didiée, and Signors Mario and Ronconi. On Saturday the poultry show was opened to the public. The exhibition is held in the north wing of the palace, or in that part of the building familiarly known as the Picture Gallery; the products of the palette and easel in this case giving way to the strutting denizens of the farm-yard. The collection is exclusively composed of chickens hatched in the present year. Yet the quality of the specimens is pronounced by the judges to stand high. The show comprises 700 pens in all, and is distributed into 119 different classes, of which the poultry form 40, the pigeons 69, and the rabbits 20. Throughout Saturday the show was thronged with eager and enthusiastic fanciers, of both sexes and of all ages, by far the greatest amount of interest evinced in the specimens being displayed by the ladies At five o'clock there was a display of the grand

At five o'clock there was a display of the grand fountains. The poultry exhibition closes to-day.

THE RATING OF PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.—The report of the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the question of the rating of public establishments, together with the minutes of the evidence taken, has been issued. The

inquiry included the towns of Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Devonport, where great complaints have long been made by the ratepayers of the exemption of government establishments, and the enormous burden unjustly thrown on the inhabitants. After a lengthened examination of the question under its various aspects, the committee remark that "the personal immunity of the soverign rests on constitutional grounds, which are not limited to the law of rating, and which have never been brought in question." They "think it desirable that the exemption for religious buildings, conferred by the Act of 5 and 4 William IV., c. 30, and that for burial boards, should be maintained," and are of the same opinion with regard to tumpike tolls and toll-houses, parish highways, and county and other public bridges. "With these reservations," the committee add, "they recommend that all land and buildings used and occupied for public, charitable, scholastic, or scientific purposes, whether there be a beneficial occupation or not, according to the received meaning of that term, should be assessed to the local rates, and should pay rates accordingly."

New Council for India.—Elective Minners.—The selection of seven members of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the new

NEW COUNCIL FOR INDIA.—ELECTIVE MERIERS.—
The selection of seven members of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the new India Council took place on Monday in Leadenhall-street. The successful candidates were Mr. Charles Mills, of the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, and Co., and senior director of the India Company; Captain John Shepherd, lately Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, and Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, both of which appointments he has resigned for his present office; Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, formerly of the Indian bar and ex-Chairman of the India Company; Sir James Weir Hogg, late member for Honiton, and twice chairman of the Company; Mr. R. D. Mangles, member for Guildford, and last year chairman of the Company; and Mr. H. T. Prinsep, formerly Government Secretary in Calcutta, and afterwards member of Council. The unsuccessful candidates were Mr. Astell and Colonel Sykes, together with the five directors who held seats as nominees of the Government—Sir F. Currie, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. J. P. Willoughby (the member for Leominster), Sir R. H. Vivian, and Sir G. Pollock. The Government have now to appoint eight members to make up the total Council of fifteen, which must be constituted by the 1st of September, when the East India Company will cease to exist.

Consular Services and Appointments.—The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Consular Services and Appointments has just been issued. The committee conclude their report by expressing a hope that no time may be lost in accomplishing the following objects: "1. The establishment of such a system of consular education and promotion as may tend to prevent the employment of any but British subjects as consuls, vice-consuls, or interpreters, in the portion of the world comprising Northern Africa, Eastern Europe, and the Levant. 2. The prohibition of all consuls to engage in trade, or to accept commercial agencies (except in such cases as the Foreign-office may especially determine to be advantageous to the public interest, with a view to the opening or developing of any new trade), and the appointment of respectable persons already engaged in commerce, as British consular agents in places where the presence of a salaried British officer is not required. 3. The diminution of the present number of vice-consuls in Europe, and the gradual abolition of their license to trade. 4. Such an organisation of the consular service as may divide its members into separate classes, receiving salaries adequate to their position, and without any further reduction than that of the income-tax; any augmentation for special service or peculiar circumstances to be made in the way of a special allowance. 5. The appropriation of all fees, except in the cases of unpaid consuls, to the public account, the expenses of the office being regulated and defrayed by Government."

The Report of the Lunacy Commissioners to the Lord Chancellor has been published in the form of a blue-book of some fifty pages of printed matter. They state that considerable progress has been made of late towards the provision of adequate public accommodation for pauper lunatics; new sites have been purchased, and plans for new asylums approved. Buildings already in course of erection have been materially advanced towards completion. The asylums in course of erection will accommodate 1,169 men, and 1,167 women, in addition to 2,481 acommodated in existing asylums. The total number of pauper lunatics immured in various asylums had increased, on the 1st of January last, from 16,657 to 17,572, and it is assumed that this increase will continue. The Commissioners next detail the steps which they have taken to provide for lunatic paupers in the various counties and boroughs. The new State Criminal Lunatic Asylum will be constructed without delay. It is to be erected on Bagshotheath, where 290 acres of land have been purchased for 6,000l. The question of providing for the care of insane soldiers remains in abeyance, to the deep dissatisfaction of the Commissioners, who contrast the great difference in this respect between the two services. The condition of single patients has much engaged the attention of the Commissioners. The public will be shocked to hear that the experience of the Commissioners on this head during the past year, has confirmed the impression which they had long entertained—"that a very large number of insane persons are taken charge of by medical men and others without any legal authority; and they have reason to fear that the condition of such patients, deprived as they are of all independent supervision,

is far from satisfactory." The necessity of assisting boroughs to provide asylums is next noticed, and an amendment of the Act of 1853 is suggested. On New Year's-day, 1858, 22,310 lunatics of all classes were confined (10,493 men, and 11,817 women). Of these 15,163 were confined in asylums, 1,751 in hospitals, 2,623 in metropolitan, and 2,647 in provincial licensed houses; 295 were found lunatic by inquisition, 633 were criminals, and 1,490 were chargeable to counties or boroughs. There are 37 metropolitan licensed houses with very high-sounding titles.

COURAGEOUS CONDUCT OF TWO FEMALES.—A somewhat uncommon capture was made at Stoke Hall. COURAGEOUS CONDUCT OF TWO FEMALES.—A somewhat uncommon capture was made at Stoke Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Bromley, on the evening of Saturday last. For some months the baronet and his family have been from home, and the hall has been under the care of Mrs. Cox, the housekeeper, Mary Osborne, a housemaid, and two or three men servants. Last week, however, Lady Bromley visited Stoke, and left again on Saturday afternoon. In the evening of that day the housemaid proceeded to secure the windows, &c., of the room which her ladyship had occupied. On entering she saw a man skulking behind an easy chair and trying to get under a sofa. She at once closed the door and ran to the housekeeper, who accompanied her in the direction of the room, when they found the man in a passage, and on seeing them he ran up another flight of stairs, quickly pursued by the domestics, who soon came up with him. In a moment Mrs. Cox seized him by his collar, and with the help of the housemaid dragged him down four flights of stairs into a room, where the former managed to secure him, while the latter fetched the coachman to her help. The man, who proved to be Irish, was then secured, and in a short time given into custody to Police-constable Merrison, who escorted him to Newark. On Monday he was taken before G. H. Riddell, Esq., and remanded till Wednesday, when he was sentenced to three months' hard labour. He had no shoes on, and they were afterwards found among the shrubs in the pleasure ground. Mrs. Cox and Mary Osborne were highly

hard labour. He had no shoes on, and they were afterwards found among the shrubs in the pleasure ground. Mrs. Cox and Mary Osborne were highly complimented by the bench for their praiseworthy and courageons conduct in the affair.

The Harvest.—The Agricultural Gazette gives upwards of 200 reports of the crops from all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. They generally declare the wheat crop to promise a full average yield, though likely to fall considerably short of last are attraced in the considerably short of last are considerably short of l year's extraordinary produce. Barley and oats are both exceedingly various; the former is not likely to yield a very good quality of grain, and both are probably under average as to quantity. All late sown spring crops have suffered exceedingly from the unusual drought and heat of spring and summer. There is a singular uniformity in the gleomy accounts re-ceived of the crop of beans and peas. Perhaps there never was so universal a failure throughout the country as these two crops have this year exhibited. Sweder and turnips have suffered from the drought and fly, and have to a large extent been resown.

Mangold warzel promises a satisfactory yield—every
year's experience leads to its increased cultivation,
and the contrast which in south and midland England to the contrast which in south and initiated rangiand it presents this year to the turnip crop will no doubt tend again largely to extend its growth. Hay has been rather a short crop, but made in excellent order. The harvest is from ten days to a fortnight earlier than usual. The entire breadth of the wheat crop was indeed, on many a farm in Berkshire carried in large. July. Of potatoes, excepting one or two reports from Essex and Kent, favourable accounts are received; and, if the disease appears at all this year, it will be certainly much later, and we may, therefore, hope less destructive in its attacks than it has been. The following figures describe the general character of the reports which our contemporary

Character of Reports.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.
Over kvierage	101	20	15	nu de la	2
Average	1 92	97	85	36	12
Much under average	Sin .		W. 00	45	67
		200	****	201	700

Supply Association held a meeting in the Town Hall of Manchester on Friday, to receive information from Mr. Campbell, British Consul at Lagos. Mr. Campbell and that the palm-oil trade from the Bight of Benin has increased during the last six years by about 600,000. out of 1,000,000.; and he asked why a cotton trade should not receive equal development if this country supplied capital for the purchase. whys cotton trade should not receive equal development if this country supplied capital for the purchase and skill for the preparation of that important product? The first ship loaded with cotton would give the signal for the whole of the cotton regions of Africa. The people are exceedingly fond of agriculture. In Abeokuta they prefer working in the plantations for 3d. a day to working at any other employment for 9d. But hitherto they have been shut out from communication with civilised countries, and their roads are at present mere pathways. He believed the Niger would become the Mississippi of Africa as its trade became developed. At present the cotton from that region had been obtained from Abeokuta only. It was a peculiar feature of this part of Africa that it contained towns of 40,000, 60,000, 80,000,100,000, and even 120,000 inhabitants, while other parts only contained scattered villages. while other parts only contained scattered villages. The people were not only growers, but manufacturers of cotton, and from Lagos and the Bight of Benin 200,000 cotton cloths of native manufacture, averaging 24lb. each in weight, had been exported in the year 1857 to the Brazils or elsewhere, for the clothing

work if he were secured the fruits of his labour. Lagos the people go to work at daybreak, they take their meals and rest in the heat of the day, and a more industrious people he believed does not exist. In the question of cotton supply to England, it must be remembered that in Africa there was no rent to pay for the land. He had resided in that country thirty-five years; he knew an Irish gentleman who had been there forty-five years, and he believed there was nothing in the climate for a European to fear, provided he lived temperately and moderately. On the motion of Sir John Potter, seconded by Mr. Hadfield, it was resolved that the Association, with the support of the trade, should endeavour promptly and practically to realise all the great advantages thus perceptibly offered for the important increase in the supply of the raw material which was so much needed.

Literature.

Long Vacation in Continental Picture Galleries. By Rev. T. W. Jex Blake, M.A. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

"I DELIGHT in Titian, I love Correggio, I wonder at the vastness of Michael Angelo; I admire, love, wonder, and then fall down before, Raffael":—A good confession, truly; which Mr. Jex Blake might well have transferred from Landor to his own title-page. There is a fascination, we confess, for ourselves, in the very words "Continental Picture Galleries;"—and we breathe more quickly at the thought of pictures that have made men, women, and children, stand breathless under them. Now, some of our readers will probably be seeking the continent in a few weeks; and will try to make their holiday include a glance at the glories of art, as well as the contemplation of the beauties of nature. Many who visit picture galleries see nothing truly, because they want more intelligent guidance than continental hand-books supply; and those who are resolved to gain all available help are obliged to burden themselves with many books, and with cumbrous and expensive local catalogues besides. What the visitor of continental galleries, having only a few weeks at his disposal, really wants is—what, in our judgment, this book efficiently and delightfully supplies, notes and criticisms, in a portable volume, on all the pictures at all worth looking at, thus guiding the visitor to the sight and enjoyment of whatever is best, and saving his time by the omission of the indisputably inferior works. Mr. Jex Blake has gained to himself the right to be trusted as such a guide; and his little book will be highly prized, we doubt not, by crowds of grateful travellers. Those who are best instructed in art will not only be willing to receive the author's help, but more than all others, will appreciate and welcome his discerning, thoughtful, genial criticisms; and whoever may enter picture galleries without this pocket companion, they, at least, will take care not to do so, when once its excellence has become known to them.

Mr. Jex Blake's Notes were chiefly made during a four months' tour last year; though a foundation had been laid for them in a previous tour of three months over much of the same ground. He says :-- "All the notes were made from personal observation on the spot, jotted down, with the number of the picture, then and there. The German galleries were worked up into their present condition before the tour ended. The Italian galleries remained in pencil and embryo till the early part of the present year." Of course the author has used Vasari, and Kügler. He also acknowledges indebtedness to Mr. Ruskin. Indeed, of the latter and of

Kügler, he says :--

"[To them] much must be due unconsciously and implicitly; for they have leavened the whole lump, and to some extent educated the whole of that young gene-ration to which the writer belongs. He is not himself deeply read in either, and has only known Kügler's book since this last Easter: but much that passes from mouth to mouth, and floats on the surface of general conversa-tion, has clearly originated from the solid judgment of the one, or the impassioned eloquence and true feeling of the other."

Mr. Blake, in attempting "to appreciate excellence of every kind," states a true principle,—that, "the first step towards understanding a man is to look at him from his own point of view; and never to condemn him because he has not the merits of another." But it is a principle that soon becomes unsafe; and we are not sure that Mr. Blake himself may not be led by it to something of a false catholicity of taste, if a paragraph of his Introduction is not his extremest statement of what he regards the principle as involving.

Perhaps it may be convenient that we should name the places having galleries, or cathedrals and churches adorned with great pictures, which this work includes:—they are Lille, Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, Frankfork, Hesse Cassel, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Munich, Milan, Venice, Padua, Bologna, Florence, Rome. Some of the pictures noticed have only a single line

than a dozen. But the works that have a worldwide fame, or that deserve more celebrity than they have, are spoken of with all desirable fulness; and it is wonderful with how much freshness, too, where descriptions and admirations have been so many. Our readers will be glad to see a specimen. Here is a Tintoretto, "Ariadne wood by Bacchus and Crowned by Venus" in the Decree Below and Venus and the Doge's Palace, at Venice.

the Doge's Palace, at Venice.

"A noble plcture, and in good preservation; having been most carefully painted, and not thinly sketched in. But the sun must have sucked a good deal of its giory out, in these centuries of long Venetian mornings. From its comprehensible size, high finish and supreme the beauty, it is the most charming Tintorette in Venice of though his peculiar powers—concentrative, imaginative, and effective—can be better studied in his larger works. But even the hastiest traveller can find time to study this small, delightful group of three figures. The mind that will not go out to meet its wonderful poetry, must at any rate be touched by its nature; the coldest eye must brighten at it, however much it has been bored by the generality of pictures. The dullest and the prosiest brain may wake up here; and the most imaginative find a beauty, and a grace, and a life, that neither poetry nor painting has often been able to reach or realise, and depth of colour are superb. The figure of Bacohus is a wonderful study, for its true expression, noble form, and sunny colour. The foliage round him is dark, rich, and full, and of beautiful formation.

"The floating graceful Venus is an exquisite conception; her attitude most difficult to execute, and not easy it to have conceived; but of the greatest beauty, and after all of the truest nature. Her slimness is musual with poets, and painters, and sculptors all alike; but most etherial and heavenly—the true Uranian. No other of the prosition of descent, and for the Ariadne looks shy, with traces of sorrow and descent, and for the Ariadne looks shy, with traces of sorrow and descent, and for the Ariadne looks shy, with traces of sorrow and descent, and for the Ariadne looks shy, with traces of sorrow and descent, and for the Ariadne looks shy, with traces of sorrow and descent.

floating and self-supported.

"The Ariadne looks shy, with traces of sorrow; and yet by no means unwilling to be comforted. Ariadne had saved Theseus, by her due of thread, from the labyrinth, the minotaur, and death. Then she married him, and they sailed from Crete to Athens, through the sparkling Cyclades. They disembarked at Naxos for the night, and in the morning she awakes to find him gone. She Cyclades. They disembarked at Naxos for the night, and in the morning she awakes to find him gone. She strains her eyes over the hot blue ocean till the last speck of the faithless fleet has vanished, and the last gleam of a white sail has 'sunk with all she loved below the verge.' Now she rums knee-deep into the playful sea, and the tiny waves steal away with her maidle, lazily weltering off again: for her girdle had been left undone, and slid below her knee, and she stands all undraped. Now she climbs to the highest of the sun-split rocks, and stands silent and still as a statue. Surety it is a rosy-tinted statue of some marble Mossad, sereoning her eyes with her hand, and still gazing at the invisible—gazing buildrap & dxnvlais—motionless and distraught.

"Then there breaks upon the sumy silence, but she is slow to hear it, a din of merry revellers—

Like to a moving vintage, on they came, Crown'd with green leaves and faces all a flame.

Whence come ye, jolly satyrs, whence come ye, So many, and so many, and such glee? We follow Bacchus, Bacchus, on the wing,

A conquering!
Bacchus, young Bacchus! good or ill betide, We dance before him through kingdoms wide; Come hither, lady fair, and joined be To our wild minstrelsy.' KEATS.

KEATS. And so comes on Bacchus with his crew; with silver echoes from the cymbals meeting high above the ivy-circled head, with shout and song, with timbrel and with trumpet, on they pass;

'With toying oars and silken sails they glide, Nor care for wind and tide:'

But, for Ariadne, the god himself does care: he has parted from the mad bacchantes, the reeling satyrs, and the dreamy nymphs, deep-bosomed and wild-eyed; he has left them all for the lonely Ariadne. He woos, she listens, and the suit is crowned by happy love and golden Aphrodite;

'Idalian Aphroditè, beautiful, Fresh as the foam, new bathed in Paphian wells.' "Such is the story in rough outline; for the noblest version of it, and the most perfect of old pictures, turn to Catullus."

In noticing other famous pictures, Mr. Blake neither deferentially follows in the steps of other critics, nor gratuitously dissents from them; but writes from his own observation, and according to his own feeling and judgment. Whether he gives us an account of the great Rubenses at Antwerp,—or of the Madonna di San Sisto, "the finest picture in the world," "so instinct with most spiritual beauty,"—or of the Last Sup-per by Leonardo da Vinci, better known, per-haps, by reputation and engraving, than any picture ever painted, and which, though but a poor remnant of the work as it proceeded fresh from Leonardo's hand, combines, as none else ever combined, "grandeur of conception with such temperate self-restraint and such perfect execution," and clearest discernment of character with truest delicacy and sweet feeling, -or of the celebrated St. Cecilia of Raffael, -or of Michael Angelo's seated Virgin, at Florence, "masterly and striking," in the painter's unapproached "heroic style, with all the force and splendour of sculpture,"—or of the Last Judgment of that man of "child-like virgin soul," Fra Angelico, who, to have painted thus, "must indeed have known the life divine, and indeed have kept himself angenetic from the woold we have the seater than th self unspotted from the world," and whose motto was, "that a painter should have no anxious probably, of their own countrymen. The shipment of cotton from Lagos in 1856 was 34,491lb., and in 1857 it was 114,844lb. There was no foundation for the prevailing belief that the free African will not

di Foligno, "faultless as far as it goes," and his di Foligno, "faultiess as far as it goes," and his triumphant Transfiguration, a conception "such as never floated across the mind of any other than 'Raffaello senza errori,"—in all these and others of his principal descriptions Mr. Blake shows that, though he modestly disclaims profound knowledge of art, he has educated eyes, genial sympathies, and a wise and loving heart. We must indulge ourselves in one quotation more—it describes one of the three John Bellinis, which are the attraction of the Church of St. which are the attraction of the Church of St. Redentore, in Venice :-

Redentore, in Venice:

"The best, however, is also his latest—a Virgin and Child, with St. Catherine in yellow, and St. John. This is by far the most advanced of the three towards simplicity, care, and beauty; for 'simple childhood comes the last.' In all three pictures the infant Saviour is exactly of the same type. John Bellini's is clearly the mind that conceived, and the hand that painted, this as well as the other two, drier and stiffer; but in the deamness and the purity of this, one is reminded of Boccacino's in the fifth room of the academy; and the softness over it all recalls Cordellaghi's Madonna in the same room. But in this picture the beauty and the unity is maintained throughout; in those others, not. The depth in the brown, and the truth in the rosy tint, are charming. There is a great advance in art, with no loss of religious feeling. John Bellini was one of those noble natures which retain the power of improvement even to old age—whose vigour and freshness are too strong—whose love of truth too honest—whose sense of beauty too keen—to allow the man willingly to subside into a mere repetition of mannerisms caught early. His works and their dates stand in bright contrast to Perugino's in this respect. Rarely is this power of growth left to men of more than middle age; the grand intellect will not retain it, unless coupled to the generous heart. The calibre of thought may be never so strong; the power of comparison never so happy—of discrimination never so just; the perceptions may be never so heart. The calibre of thought may be never so strong; the power of comparison never so happy—of discrimination never so just; the perceptions may be never so quick and true; still, the want of candour or of sympathy—an excess of self-esteem or fatal complacency—will have closed up the avenues of new impressions and fresh views; the intellectual touch has become numb and dull, and the man belongs to the dead past, for he will liary, no more."

Among several pieces of comparative criticism which struck us as happy, we may mention the description and contrast of Leonardo's "Vanity and Modesty" with Titian's "Love, Sacred and Profane,"—and a few lines comparing a picture of Bosetti's, and Hunt's "Awakened Conscience," with Bonifacio's "Dives in Luxury and Sin," in the Venice Academy.

The Sindeseness of Jesus: an Evidence for Christianity. By Dr. C. C. ULLMANN. Translated from the Sixth German Edition. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, bet be

EVERY age has its own peculiar forms of doubt and of opposition to Christianity; and the church in each age has to adapt to its peculiar necessities the methods of the defence of the Gospel, as the truth and saving power of God. Against the received doctrine of the Person of Christ the latest assaults of unbelief are directed :- if he did actually exist, and is not the mere product of the reflection of those who have narrated his life, it is maintained that it is altogether uncertain to what extent he possessed the greatness attributed to him. The importance of the questions relating to the Person of Christ has been understood by deists and rationalists, even when slighted by Christians themselves. If it can be denied that he had sinless perfection,—if it can be sustained that he was capable of sin and error, and was to any extent under their dominion,—it inevitably follows that he ceases to be what apostles taught and what the world has believed,—that he is no longer the head of a new race, no type of human perfection, no true and eternal king in the kingdom of truth, no perfect image of the Absolute Being, the living God; and the church which has been built on the faith that he is all this, must be dissolved or broken up. On the other hand, if the sinor broken up. On the other hand, if the sin-less holiness of Jesus can be established as an incontrovertible fact, his whole manifestation on earth will claim our reverence and obedience; we shall necessarily recognise in such a being the full realisation of human perfection, the author of a new spiritual creation in humanity, the restorer of true union with God; and the church will stand secure on the Holy One, and earth and hell cannot prevail against it. Such are the thoughts with which Dr. Ullmann opens up the great subject of his inexpressibly valuable book:

—the existence or non-existence of the Christian religion and authors less than this is dependent religion, and nothing less than this, is dependent on the question he treats. He knows well how many will turn away from the positive, miraculous, and doctrinal parts of Christianity, who, yet, will not shut themselves against a convincing representation of the moral dignity and power of the person of Christ, and of the world-transforming influences that have gone forth from him.

Dr. Ullmann has himself sympathised with the doubt of those for whom he specially has written; and in this treatise shows them the process through which he was himself brought to a living belief in Christianity, hoping thus to aid them in attaining solid foundations for their faith. And his confidence is, that, as the region of Christian faith and life is entered, not mainly

by means of intellectual truth, but through a deeply-felt need of salvation, springing from the conscience,—and as the subject here considered speaks directly to the conscience, and, presenting Jesus in his clear and stainless purity, not merely delights our contemplation, and satisfies our intellect, but, more than this, affects the conscience as nothing else can,—so the mode of proof adopted will be found fitted not only to vindicate, but to call forth and increase, belief in Christianity, as the religion God has given finally to mankind.

The first sketch of this admirable treatise was published thirty years ago in Germany, and a translation of it was subsequently included by Messrs. Clark in one of the volumes of their Philological Tracts. Since then it has grown under the author's hands into the elaborate work before us, in which, as we have indicated, not merely is the doctrine of Christ's sinlessness discussed, and its position in a system of Christian doctrine determined; but, the truth, first carefully substantiated, is then exhibited as a convincing proof of the Divine origin of Christianity, and the inferences from the fact established are set forth with great fulness, as embracing all that is fundamental to piety and to theology. It will be perceived from what we state, that the work differs from others in which, ordinarily, the doctrine of the sinless character of Christ is contemplated in the light of an immediate postulate of faith—as a necessary consequence of the incarnation, and an indispensable condition of the work of redemption :- its distinctive character is, that it investigates the basis of historical reality on which that doctrine rests; and draws its proof mainly from the historical appearance of Christ and the effects it produced. The belief thus established and vindicated, the results gained are used partly for a dogmatical, but still more for an apologetical purpose. We have given this brief account of its scope and purpose, as far as possible, in the language of the author, though without direct quotation; and it only remains for us to express our conviction, that no work in modern German theology better deserves acceptance with the English churches, and none is more fitted to exert a powerfully beneficial influence on the Christian mind of our own generation.

The translation has been made with singular success,—with true purity of English style, and with due regard to the representation of the delicate shades of thought and expression of the original.

The World of Mind: an Elementary Book. ISAAC TAYLOR. London: Jackson and Walford, WE confess to having laid down this volume after a first perusal some months ago with considerable disappointment. There are few living writers for whom we cherish so sincere and profound a respect as for Mr. Isaac Taylor. It would hardly be too much to say that we are indebted to him for the first awakenings of thoughtfulness, the first be-ginnings of intellectual life. Nor is the observation too purely personal to be indelicate and out of place here; so wide and deeply-reaching has Mr. Taylor's influence been in his day, that many of our readers would most probably join in the same confession. Were we to name the book with which we have to connect first in the order of time an obligation so great, it would be the "Elements of Thought,"—which, a quarter of a century ago, was an unparalleled boon to young thinkers. It was with not a little interest therefore that we regarded the announcement of a volume on similar topics by our first and gratefully-remembered philosophical guide. It was to be expected that years of reading and thinking would have given larger power of dealing with the great problems of speculative philosophy, and that Mr. Taylor would have looked at these problems in the brighter and clearer lights in which they have of late been set before the English mind. But nothing of the sort do we find to have been the case. Mr. Taylor seems never to have risen from off his old Reidand-Stewart basis for a moment. He has not even availed himself of-we see no trace even of his having acquainted himself with—those comprehensive and exact statements of the questions, which Sir William Hamilton has introduced into the Scottish philosophy. Original his method and terminology undoubtedly are, to some ex-tent; but we have not found, speaking for our-selves, that they have added to the interest of the subject, or the definiteness of his discussions. Of those other questions outside of the somewhat narrow circle of topics to which the Scottish school restricted itself, Mr. Taylor has nothing to say—unless, indeed, they have anything to do with the "paradoxes and unfathomable mystifications" against which he protests. We are narrow circle of topics to which the Scottish school restricted itself, Mr. Taylor has nothing to say—unless, indeed, they have anything to do with the "paradoxes and unfathomable mystifications" against which he protests. We are sorry we cannot think and speak of Mr. Taylor's last book as highly as we do of his other works. But, though we are unable to commend "The World of Mind" as to its scientific aspect, we are not insensible of the originality and depth of

a few chapters, in which Mr. Taylor treats some of those questions related to the philosophy of mind, which meet us "on the walks of life," and which may be pursued and investigated "in the neighbourhood of those great movements which attend the progress of men in society." We may mention with especial approbation the sections on the "Contingent Development of the Intellectual Faculties," on "Language, as related to Mental Operations," and on the "Cementing" and the "Antagonistic Emotions of the Social System." There is much of subtle thought and of rich suggestion in the chapters on the "Powers of Music" and on the "Beauty of the Visible World;" but we are less satisfied with the treatment of another subject, to the borders a few chapters, in which Mr. Taylor treats so Visible World;" but we are less satisfied with the treatment of another subject, to the borders of which these discussions lead, namely, the "Relation of the Human Mind to the Unknown and the Infinite." In his concluding summary Mr. Taylor has stated clearly and firmly the Postulates of a Positive Intellectual Philosophy: and has made some pregnant remarks on the and has made some pregnant remarks on the necessity to the coherence of a philosophy of human nature, of an inclusion of the first principles of a True Theology; on the beneficial reactive influence on the philosophy of mind, of the general progress of the world; and on the determination of the central point for a just argument concerning the probable destiny of the human family, as one of advance on the road of moral and intellectual development.

It may seem a slight matter to speak of, but

It may seem a slight matter to speak of, but the inaccuracies which disfigure occasionally Mr. Taylor's fine thoughtful prose are getting too numerous to be pleasant, even in these days of the degeneracy of English style. Take two samples. He has had for many years "the priscipal subjects of intellectual philosophy constantly in his prospect,"—which means, we suppose, that he has been looking at them from a distance. And the following is worthy of that great mistress of English prose, for whom we have before now found a parallel in contemporary writers: "it is a belief, which, if we decline to accept it, we are deprived, not only of all belief, but of the very means of attaining any."

Gleanings.

The long vacation commenced yesterday and will continue to the 24th of October.

Chelsea-bridge was thrown open to the public, free of toll, on Sunday. An immense number of persons passed over it.

The man who is said to have first discovered the gold on Fraser River has been shot by a commade whom he was attempting to rob.

It has been said that a merchant who does not advertise is like a man who has a lantern, but is too niggardly to buy a candle for it.

advertise is like a man who has a lantern, put in too niggardly to buy a candle for it.

Longfellow, the world will be glad to hear, is about to publish a new volume, "The Courtships of Miles Standish, and other Poems."

Dr. William Smith, the editor of the Classical Div.

tionaries, announces a Dictionary of Biblion Antiquities, Geography, Biography, and Natura

The remains of General Sir Henry Havelook are to be removed from the Alumbagh to England, at the expense of his brother officers, and will probably be

expense of his brother officers, and will probably be deposited in Westminster Abbey.

The ship Princess Royal arrived at Gravesend from Vancouver's Island, brings two cases of gold dust. The William Wilson has also brought one box of gold dust from Auckland, New Zealand.

It is intended to establish a separate court for British sculpture at the Crystal Palace, in which shall be assembled copies—and of course originals where they can be had—of the masterpieces of the English school.

The Victoria Regia at Kew Gardens is now in flower, and will continue so for a few days. The gardens are very beautiful just now with the great profusion of flowers in bloom, and all is in axcellent

profusion of flowers in bloom, and all is in excellent

order. Mrs. Kline, in Sandusky county, Ohio, has been granted a divorce from her husband, and 3,000 dollars alimony, on the ground that he has become a convert to Spiritualism, and is very "crabbed" in

A correspondent relates that while travelling in the south, he attended a negro prayer meeting, where the sable preacher offered an earnest prayer for "de white element in our population."—A were

can Paper. The New York Evangelist says, that many of the churches which have practised close communion are now adopting open communion. The practice of the union principle in the revival movement has tended to this.

Obitnary.

with the recollections of many a well-cooked meal, in the mind of the British soldier.—Spectator.

The Marquis of Queensbury.—The Scotch papers announce the death, by accident, of the Marquis of Queensbury. The Marquis had gone out shooting, on Friday, on his estate in Dumfriesshire; in the afternoon he was found dead, having been shot through the body. The decased was probably loading one of the barrels of his gun, when the other went off, and caused his death. The Marquis was only forty years of age. He succeeded his father in 1856. He leaves a large family.

The Countess of Carlisle, died on Sunday morning at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. The Earl of Carlisle and Lady Dover were with their venerated mother at her death. The deceased Countess was eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was born on the 12th of July, 1783. By her marriage with George, sixth and late Earl of Carlisle, she had issue a numerous family, ten sons and daughters still living—namely, the Earl of Carlisle, Lady Caroline Lascelles, Lady Dover, the Duchess of Sunderland, the Hon. William George Howard, the Hon. Edward Howard, the Hon. Charles W. Howard, Lady Elizabeth Grey, the Hon. Henry Howard, and Lady Mary Labouchere.

Enward Pease, Esq., of Darlington, was one of the earliest and most zealous and successful promoters of the modern railroad, and lived to witness its introduction, [not only all over his native land, but in every country on the face of the globe. His two sons, Joseph and Henry, have both been elected to represent South Durham in the House of Commons; and Mr. Henry Pease is now one of the sitting members. It was in 1821 that George Stephenson was introduced to Mr. Edward Pease, when a connexion was formed full of important and beneficial consequences to the North of England and the world. It was on the 31st of May, 1767, that Mr. Pease was born; and on the 31st of July, after a lapse of ninety-one years and two months, his peaceful, yet eventful life, came to a close:—a life which commenced when as yet ther Ingland and the world. It was on the 31st of May, after a lapse of ninety-one years and two months, his peaceful, yet eventful life, came to a close:—a life which commenced when as yet there were no canals, even, in England—much less railroads—and about the time when Arthur Young was anathematizing the road between Liverpool and Manchester, on which he passed three carts that had been wrecked on the passage! The remains of the deceased patriarch were buried on Thursday, all the shops and other places of business in Darlington being closed on the mournful occasion, while the streets were thronged with the resident inhabitants and strangers from a distance. The hearse was followed on foot by the three sons of the deceased—John, Joseph, and Henry—and by his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibson, of Saffron Walden—with the several members of their families, and a long line of friends and relatives from all parts of the kingdom—numbering in all about 2,000, and comprising some of the inmates of the Darlington workhouse—a class to whom the departed had ever been considerately kind. Mr. Jowitt of Leeds, Mr. Benjamin Seebohm of Bradford, Mr. Bevan Braithwaite of London, and Mr. Backhouse of Bevan Braithwaite of London, and Mr. Backhouse of York, delivered appropriate addresses in the Friends' meeting-house; and Mr. John Pease and others offered up prayer at the grave. All that was perishable of the dead was then left to its rest with Mother Earth:—and thus we take our leave of one who was as unobstrusively good as he was calmly great.—Gateshead Observer.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—Holloway's Ornment and Pills.—Bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, abscesses, cancers, wounds, and sores of all kinds may be thoroughly healed by the application of this cintment to the parts affected, after they have been duly fomented or washed with warm water. The discharge is not checked at once, for such sudden check must of course be always dangerous. Nature is the noblest of physicians, and must not be opposed but seconded. All sores are for a time the safety-valves of the constitution, and should not be closed or healed antil they assume a healthier character under the action of this powerful Ointment, assisted by a course of the Pills which assist and purify the deprayed humours of the body.

Pills which assist and purify the depraced by a course of the body.

A most interesting recovery from a vast complication of diseases, such as Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Billous, and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, and Deblity, without the aid of medicine, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, is recorded in the following letter:—Cure 52,422.—"Bridgehouse, Frimley, April 8, 1864. Thirty-three years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, singing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, have been removed by your Revalenta Arabica Food. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovary is a marvel to fall my acquaintances.—James Roberts, woodmerchant."

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gettiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of oure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 1ls.; 12lb., 22a. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Affred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Footi."]

BIRTHS.

ASHTON.—August 4, at St. Heliers, Jersey, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Ashton, B.A., of a son.

ALEXANDER.—August 4, at the Parsonage, Stretton-underfoss, Mrs. J. F. Alexander, of a son.

HUGHES.—August 10, at 29, Queen's-road, Camden-square, the life of Mr. William H. Hughes, solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—NUTTER.—August 3, at Kingsland Congregational Unurch, by the Rev. T. W. Aveling, Mr. William J. Clark, of Great Bhelford, near Cambridge, to Clara, daughter of Mr. Octavius Mutter, of Kingsland-green.

DIXON—GOODMAN.—August 3, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Henry Allon, hrother-in-law of the bride, Robert Walker, eldest son of the late R. W. Dixon, Esq., of Wickham Bishop's, Essex, to Susan, third daughter of the late Joseph Goodman, Esq., of Witton, Huntingdonshire.

DAVIES—DITCHETT.—August 4, at Highbury Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. E. D. Wilks, of Oswestry, the Rev. E. H. Davies, Baptist minister, of Ross, to Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. H. W. Ditchett, Hilhouse, Westbury-on-Trym.

Trym.

ANTHONY-MARRACK.—August 4, at the Wesley Rock Chapel, Penzance, by the Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A., the Rev. F. E. Anthony, M.A., Classical Tutor of Western College, Plymouth, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Philip Mar-

rack. Esq., Pensance.

MILLER—CROSBY—August 10, in the United Methodist
Free Church, Kirkby Thore, Westmoreland, by the Rev.
Edwin Wright, the Rev. Marmaduke Miller, of Manchester,
to Hannah, youngest daughter of James Crosby, Esq., Mount
Pleasant, Westmoreland.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

LEWIS.—July 13, near St. Heliers, Jersey, George Edward Pryce, aged ten months; on the 18th, Harry Lennard, aged two years and ten months; and on the 19th July, Diana, aged twenty-nine years; the beloved wife and children of Lennard Lewis, of 1, Pelham-villas, Brompton.

WORDLEY.—August 2, at his residence, Catherine-street, Liverpool, Mr. James Wordly, aged seventy-one years.

TURTON.—August 2, at Caldwell Hall, Kidderminster, Mary Ann, the second daughter of George Turton, Esq. She sweetly fell saleep in Jesus.

BIGNOLD.—August 3, at Brompton, Mrs. Bignold, relict of Thomas Bignold, Esq., in her seventy-ninth year.

STOUGHTON.—August 3, Arnold Percy, third son of the Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington, aged twelve years.

GREEN.—August 4, after two days' illness, at Albion-villas, Dalston, John Henry, eldest son of Mr. William Green, in his fifth year.

in his fifth year.

QUEENSBERRY.—August 6, at Kinmount, the Marquis of

Queensberry.

Gueensberry.

FORSTER.—August 7, at his residence, Crosby House, Chigwell-row, Essex, Robert Norman Forster, Esq., aged forty-five years.

BUCKLEY,—August 7, at Fairfield, Torquay, Joseph Buckley, Esq., aged seventy-five years.

ABBOTT.—August 9, at Hendon-place, Middlesex, the Hon. Mary Abbott, eldest daughter of the late Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The funds are in a buoyant state. On Saturday and again on Monday there was an advance of 1 in Consuls. To-day the market has not been quite so firm, Consols being 96 96 96 for Money, and 96 96 96 for the Account. The New Threes are 971 973, the Reduced, 97%. Long Annuities (1885), 18%. Exchequer Bills, 32s. pm. India Stock is 217,219; Ditto Bonds, 15s. to 18s. pm.; and Ditto Loan Debentures 98‡ 98‡. A good harvest is regarded as now assured; the immediate prospects of the bullion movement are highly satisfactory; and the Paris Bourse, being at length relieved to some extent from the mass of new securities which have so long weighed upon it, is at length evincing comparative buoyancy. These considerations naturally stimulate confidence.

Money being plentiful in the Stock Exchange and stock scarce, the dealers are ready lenders of money upon deposit of Government securities at 11 per cent. per annum, and even this low rate is merely nominal.

Foreign securities, although steady, have been dealt in only to a limited extent. English and French railway shares have again advanced. Some of the English stocks-including more especially London and North Western, Caledonian, and Great Western-have received a decided stimulus from speculative purchases, intended partly to cover previous operations for lower prices. Joint Stock Bank Shares have been dull. London and County declined to 30; London and Westminster to 46; Western Bank of London improved to 32. In the Miscellaneous Market Peninsular and Oriental Steam receded to 801, and Royal Mail Steam to 611. National Discount Company were 41 41, and Crystal Palace 14. The shares of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company have advanced to 7 to 1 prem., owing to further influential purchases.

The imports of the precious metals this week have been considerable: about 526,000l. In addition, 50,000l. in silver is known to have arrived in the Thames from the continent. Including 98,262l., nearly all silver, shipped for the East by the *Indus*, which left on the 4th, the total exports of the week, as officially reported, are raised to about 175,000l., principally in silver.

A prospectus has been issued of the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company, with a capital of 300,000l., in 5l. shares, to complete the Mediterranean portion of the line to India. A cable is proposed from Malta to Candia, whence lines will diverge respectively to Constantinople and Alex-

andria The weekly reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts is not altogether favourable; but still the tendency appears to be towards improvement. As this, however, is the dull season of the year, it will account for the partial inactivity experienced. From Birmingham the letters intimate that there is little improvement, although the expectation is that business in the autumn will revive. At Bradford operations have increased, while at Halifax, Huddersfield, and Leeds, the movement is in the same direction, the woollen trade generally having exhibited symptoms of steady recovery. From Manchester and Nottingham the advices are, on the whole, satisfactory, but there was an absence of animation in the several departments. The only place in which great depression is visible is Wolverhampton, where prices, it is stated, have been reduced, unaccompanied by a beneficial result.

The business of the port of London during the past week was moderately active; 284 vessels were announced at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports; there were four from Ireland, and 114 colliers. The entries outwards were 122, and those cleared amounted to 109, beside 29 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies were ten vessels—viz., six to Port Phillip, of 4,677 tons; one to Sydney, of 1,331 tons; two to Adelaide of 833 tons; one to New Zealand, of 852 tons, making a total of 7,693 tons.

The Gnzette.

BANK OF ENGLAND. (From Friday's Gasette.)

count pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c, 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, August 4, 1858.

Notes issued £31,184,870 | Government Debt £11,015,100 Other Securities ... 3,459,900 Gold Bullion 16,659,870 Silver Bullion £31,134,870 | BANKING DEPARTMENT. | Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000 | Government Securities | 14,00,163 | Color Deposits | 14,319,008 | Seven Day and other | TRA DAS | Color Bills | TRA Bills 784,966 August 5, 1858.

Friday, August 6, 1858. BANKRUPTS.

WALTER, C., Great Marylebone-street, and High-street, Marylebone, pawnbroker, August 17, September 10. WALTON, C. and W., Clement's-lane, shipbrokers, August 21,

Westron, J., Spalding, Lincolnshire, watchmaker, August 17, September 10.
Westron, J. K., Staining-lane, glove manufacturer, August 16, September 18. WILLIAMS, G. C., Northampton, corndealer, August 16, Sep-

SMITH, J. B., Rugby, baker, August 16, September 6. SUTTON, W., Yoxall, Staffordshire, grocer, August 19, Sep-Bradshaw, G., Whitchurch, Shropshire, innkeeper, August 16. October 4 MELIOR, G., and TERRAS, J., Manchester, joiners, August 19, September 9.

Tuesday, August 10, 1858.

BANKRUPTS. COLLINS, E. B., New Peckham, market gardener, August 23, September 20. CARTWRIGHT, M. E., Shernborne, Norfolk, hop merchant, August 23, September 27.
HODGSON, T., Paternoster-row, publisher, August 23, Sepember 24.

FARMER, R. A., Lambeth, chemist and druggist, August 20, September 24.
MACHIN, T., Peterborough, contractor, August 20, Sep-GODFREY, J. and J. T., Widegate-street and Half Moontreet, Bishopsgate-street without, coopers, August 20, September 24. HARRISON, J., and BRIGGS, J. G., Austinfriars, oil brokers, August 21, September 24. LEE, E., Shrewsbury, ironmonger, August 21, Septem-GREATOREX, W. and J., Leicester, boot manufacturers, August 26, September 14. WILSON, J., Birkenhead, engineer, August 23, Septem-Hodges, W. R., Manchester, merchant, August 20, September 10.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 9.

We had a fair supply of English wheat this morning, mostly new, of which the red sold at 46s to 48s, and the white at 48s to 52s. The demand for old wheat or foreign was quite in retail at the same prices as last week. Flour scarce and fully as dear. Barley firm at full prices. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of oats were more moderate, and prices were 6d to 1s higher than on Monday last, but the trade not active. Linseed and cakes steady sale and quite as dear.

١	BRITISH.	Foreign.
ł	Wheat s. s.	Wheat s. s.
1	Essex and Kent, Red 46 to 48	Dantzig 50 to 54
١	Ditto White 48 52	Konigsberg, Red 44 52
ł	Line., Norfolk, and	Pomeranian, Red . 46 48
1	Yorkshire Red	Rostock 46 48
7	Scotch 42 46	Danish and Holstein 44 48
1	Rye 32 84	East Friesland 42 44
	Barley, malting 28 30	Petersburg 40 44
1	Distilling 27 28	Riga and Archangel
1	Malt (pale) 66 68	Polish Odessa 38 40
١	Beans, mazagan 42 48	Marianopoli 49 44
4	Ticks	Taganrog
1	Harrow	Egyptian 30 34
ı	Pigeon	American (U.S.) 42 46
1	Peas, White 44 46	Barley, Pomeranian 28 80
	Grey 44 46	Konigsberg
	Maple 44 46	Danish 27 30
	Boilers	East Friesland 24 25
	Tares (English new) 68 70	Egyptian 21 22
	Foreign 66 68	Odessa 24 25
	Oats (English new) 26 27	Beans-
	Flour, town made, per	Horse 42 44
Į	Sack of 280 lbs 41 43	Pigeon 46 48
	Linseed, English	Egyptian 34 86
	Baltic 54 56	
	Black Sea : 52 54	Oats-
•	Hempseed 42 44	
ı	Canaryseed 78 82	Jahde 22 30
٩	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Danish 21 26
ı	112lbs. English — —	Danish, Yellow feed 25 27
,	German	Swedish 27 29
	French	Petersburg 22 26
	American	Flour, per bar, of 1961hs.
	Linseed Cakes, 131 10s to 141 0s	New York 99 ox
۱	Rape Cakes, 6l 10s to7l 0s per ton	Spanish per sack
	Rapeseed, 34l 0s to 35l 0s per last	Carrawayseed, per cwt. 32 40
5	BREAD.—The prices of whe	aten bread, in the metropolis,
	are from 6 d to 7 d; household	ditto. 5d to 6ld
7		
-	inquiry for export but sales of	9.—Red cloverseed still meets

inquiry for export, but sales are limited, holders not caring reduce their stocks further. In white there is nothing passis Trefoil meets little attention, and is unaltered in value. The is less inquiry for trifolium, and values are unaltered. Canas seed was without alteration.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, August 0.

There was a large supply of foreign stock in to-day's market; but its general quality, owing to a great deficiency of food on the continent, was very inferior. About an average number of home-fed beasts was on offer this morning in middling condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry, and in some instances prices ruled a shade lower than last week. The highest general figure for beef was 4s 6d per Slbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,800 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; from Scotland, 100 Scots; and from Ireland, 350 oxen, &c. We were seasonably well supplied with sheep; but their general quality was by no means prime. Old Downs and the best half-breds were in fair request, at full prices; otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state on rather easier terms. Lambs were in good supply, and heavy request, at Thursday's decline in the quotations. About 500 sheep and lambs came to hand from Ireland. The show of English calves was limited; of BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, August 9.

foreign, extensive. The yeal trade ruled inactive, at late rates. There was only a limited inquiry for pigs, at late Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

a. d. a. d. Pr. coarse woolled 3 10 to 4
Second quality . 8 4 8 8 Prime Southdown 4 4 4
Prime large oxen . 3 10 4 2 Lge. coarse calves 3 10
Prime soots, &c. 4 4 4 6 Prime small . 4 6 5
Coarse inf. sheep . 2 10 8 0 Large hogs . 3 2 4
Second quality . 8 2 3 8 Neature, porkers . 4 2 4 Lambs 4s 8d to 5s 6d.

Sucking calves, 17s. to 23s; Quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 24s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 9. These markets continue to be seasonably well supplied with each kind of meat. Generally speaking, the demand is in a sluggish state, as follows:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

| Section | Sect

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, August 10.

TEA.—The market has been steady, although not active. The finer descriptions have been inquired for for exportation. Common congou is quoted 10½d to 10½d per lb.

SUGAR.—There is a rather active demand for the better qualities, and the trade have bought freely at fully late quotations. In the refined market prices have improved, and undried good find a ready sale at fully late rates.

COFFEE.—The inquiries have been limited for plantation Ceylon, but prices are supported; in other qualities there is little alteration.

RIGE.—The market has been avosadingly dell and the sales.

RICE.—The market has been exceedingly dull, and the sales ffected have been unimportant, at about previous rates,

effected have been unimportant, at about previous rates,
PROVISIONS, Monday, August 9.—Very little was passing
in Irish butter in the early part of last week. On Friday and
Saturday the demand improved, and a respectable amount of
business was then transacted at an advance of 1s to 2s on the
best descriptions, and the market closed with a firm and
healthy appearance. Foreign presented no noticeable change
in demand or value. For bacon there was a languid and
limited demand, and with increased supplies prices were 1s to
2s per cwt. cheaper. Hams of prime quality sold easily at full
prices. Lard was more in request, and the turn dearer.

POTATOES, Borough and Spitalfields, Monday, August
9.—Very large supplies of English potatoes are on sale here in
good condition, and the accounts at hand respecting the crop
are very favourable. The demand generally is rather inactive
as follows:—Regents 75s to 100s, Shaws 60s to 80s, inferior 40s
to 50s per ton. Last week's imports were 100 baskets from
Antwerp, and 11 ditto from Rotterdam.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, August 7.—Trade continues

Antwerp, and 11 ditto from Rotterdam.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, August 7.—Trade continues brisk, and the supply is equal to the demand. Some thousands of baskets of plums have arrived from France this week. They vary in price from 4s to 6s per half-sieve basket. Apricots and figs are also still supplied from foreign sources. Strawberries are now all but over. Some ripe pears, chiefly Jargonels, may now be obtained. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; new Brazils, 16s do; Spanish, 14s do.; almonds, 24s; walnuts, kilndried, 20s do. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Peas are now scarce. Greens are plentiful, as are also French beaus. New potatoes are largely supplied, and green artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, August 9.—The reports of the coming crop are not so favourable, the absence of rain being severely felt in several districts, and the feeling is against the estimated duty of 240,000l. Our market continues inactive, and prices nominal. No foreign hops arrived into the port of London last week.

last week.

WOOL, Monday, August 9.—Since Monday last there has been rather an active demand for most kinds of English wool. In prices, however, no further change has taken place. Home buyers are operating rather more freely, and we have to report several transactions for shipment to Belgium.

TALLOW, Monday, August 9.—Our market is steady, and prices rule a shade higher than on Monday last. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted to-day at 48s 6d; for the last three months 49s per cwt. Rough fat 2s 7d per Slbs.

COALS, Monday, August 9.—Market heavy, at last day's rates. Stewart's, 17s 9d; South Hetton's, 17s 9d; Hartlepool, 17s 3d; Wylam, 14s 6d; South Hartlepool, 16s 3d; Tanfield, 14s 6d; Belmont, 15s; Hartley's, 15s 6d; Walker's Primrose, 18s; Lambton's, 17s 6d; Haswell's, 17s 9d—Fresh arrivals, 11s.

Advertisements.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a respectable young MAN as JUNIOR HAND, or one who has served part of his time.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Leicester.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling. — Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world illustrating every Part of the Human Body: the executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—"This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent."—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

PARTRIDGE and CO COZENS. No. 1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 192, FLEET-STREET.

Per Ream
Cream-laid Note

2s. 0d.
Super thick ditto

Sermon Paper, plain, 4s.; ditto, ruled, 5s. per ream.
Super thick Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 6d. per 100.
Extra thick ditto, 10d. per 100; large blue ditto, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
Copybooks, 21s. per gross; Slate Pencils, 2s. 6d. per 1,000.
Quill Pens, 1s. 6d. per 100; Lead Pencils, 9d. per dozen.
Orders over 20s. carriage paid to the Country. Illustrated Price Lists post free.
Copy Address, "PARTRIDGE and COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street." Trade supplied. Pull Six Shillings in the Pound cheaper than any other House

Betablished 1841.

OSBORNE'S PEAT-SMOKED BREAKFAST SBORNE'S PEAT-SMOKED BREAKFAST
BACON is a great luxury to the domestic circle, and now
selling at 9d. per lb. by the half side; Spanish and Westphalia Hams, Sld. per lb.; Spiced Breakfast Tonguea, 7d.
each, or 3a, 3d. per half-dozen; Bath Chaps, 7ld.; Cheddar Loa.
Cheese, 6ld. and 7ld. per lb.; good Cheshire, well adapted for
family use, 7ld. and 8ld. per lb.; rich blue-mould Stifton, 8d.
to 12d.; matchless ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 14d.
Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. Other edibles equally
moderate, at a saving of 15 per cent. to the purchaser in all
provisions; packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE,
Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

POBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and in creasing public estimation, as the purest farine of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritions supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVIILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

born, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family eanisters at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each

COMFORT to the FEET.—The PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are extremely soft and easy, yielding to the action of the feet, without the least pressure or painful effect. A valuable relief to all who suffer from any tenderness arising from corns, gout, &c. They are also admirably adapted for India and all tropical climates. The Pannus Corium may be had by the yard or piece.—HALL and CO., Patentees, 2, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo-bridge, London.

DEAFNESS.—"We hear, upon most credible authority, that Mr. JAMES RACKHAM, Operative Chemist, Norwich—the INVENTOR of the CELE-BRATED LINT for the cure of Piles—has discovered an unfailing remedy for ALL CASES of DEAFNESS, except from actual malformation. This is truly a most important event. So confident is the Proprietor of its efficacy, that he guarantees to send fresh supplies, if required, free of postage or any other extra charge whatever. The price is 10s. 6d., and under such conditions we should not hesitate applying immediately to him."—Crisp's Monthly Magazine.

Sent free for Stamps or Post-office Order, payable as above.

Sent free for Stamps or Post-office Order, payable as above.

THE BEST SUMMER and AUTUMN

OLD Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SARSA-PARILLA, the great purifier of the blood and general juices of the system. It effects the most salutary changes in disease, cures scrofula, all scorbutic disorders, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, and all eruptions of the skin, in short it removes every impurity of the blood. Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s.; small quarts, 4s. 6d.; quarts, 7s. 6d.; Mammoths, 11s.

THE SARSAPARILLA PILLS. They cleanse the stomach and bowels of all visoid humours, and, in connexion with the Sarsaparilla, remove all long-tanding diseases of the blood. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and

4s. 6d. per box.

THE ALL-HEALING OINTMENT,
Invaluable for scalds, burns, bruises, hurts, old sores, and a
certain cure for ringworm. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and Counterfeit! Beware!—Purchasers are requested to notice that the wrappers and labels bear the signature of "Dean Steel and Co.'s, late Pomeroy Andrews," without which none

is genuine.

Wholesale Warehouse removed from the Strand to 131,
Fleet-street, London.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE. Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, alceplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoa, hemorrhoids, headache, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nansea, and sickness (during pragnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectually removed by

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH
RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,
Which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies in illness,
and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally,
as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest
stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a
healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of
digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most
enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the record?

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Dias, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47,121. Mass Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 18,216. Dr. Andrew Ure, of constipation, dyspepsia, nervous irritability.—Cure No. 36,212. Captain Allan, of epileptic fits.—Cure No. 42,116. Major Edie, of enlargement of the liver and total prostration of strength.—Cure No. 36,418. Rev. Dr. Minster, of cramps, spasms, and daily vomitings.—Cure No. 39,628. Dr. Wurtzer, of consumption.—Cure No. 32,880. William Hunt, Esq., barrister, of paralysis.

Important Caution against the fearful dangers of spurious

of paralysis.

Important Caution against the fearful dangers of spurious

imitations:
The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."
Suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions. In canisters, at 1s. 1½d.; 11b., 2s. 9d.; 21b., 4s. 6d.; 51b., 11s.; 12lb., 22s.; Super refined quality, 10lb., 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., purveyors to her Majesty, 182, Piccadilly; Abbis, 60, Gracechurch-street; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 330 and 451, Strand; also at 49 and 50, Bishopagate-street; and 4, Cheapside; and through all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and rentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pilla," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

BAD BLOOD and ILL HEALTH,"

BAD BLOOD and ILL HEALTH,"
Are best remedied by Dr. ZADD JEBB'S SARSA-PARILLA, DANDELION, CHAMOMILE, and QUIMINE PILLS. Pure blood gives life, health, and vigour, had bleod brings on illness in all its varieties.

The discoveries in Medical Science enabled Dr. Zadd Jebb to combine the above vegetable drugs in such a manner that the properties of one do not destroy those of the other, and this discovery is only known to the executors of Dr. Zadd Jebb.

These pills are admitted by medical men to be the affect remedy for Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Skin Diseases, Blotches, Pimples, Headache, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Debility, Gravel, Stone, Rheumatism, Gont, Kidney Disease, Pains in the Limbs, and for Poor Health. They purify the blood, strengthen the nervee, and revive the system by reorganising the vital tissue. The public must protect themselves by asking for Zadd Jebb's Pills, as they are the only pills answering to this advertisement. If not obtainable, boxes are sent free by post on receipt of stamps, addressed to Z. JEBB, 10, Hungerford-street, London, price is. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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Z. JEBB, 10, Hungerford-street, London, price 18, 13d., 28, 9d., 48, 6d., and 11s.

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AMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

AMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; it efficacy in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly sill our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevera and other affections of the blood

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Eaq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors.

The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.

John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., &c., Great Cumberland-street, offers his testimony of approbation both of the principle and mode of administering the Pyretic Saline.

Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., F.R.C.S., Royal Free Hospital The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.

Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital.

Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker. H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

TO NERVOUS AND RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

TO NERVOUS AND RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The condemnation of Mr. C. Meinig (ex-agent), on the 30th of November, 1856, by the High Courts of England and France, for infringing the rights of the Inventor of the Patent Medical Electric Chains, and for clandestinely applying the high testimonials given upon them to an electro-instrument circulated by him amongst our agents under false pretences, will, it is hoped, make all purchasers, to secure genuine Chains, particularly notice that no other fac-simile or seal but "J. L. PULVERMACHER'S" is marked on each box, together with the National Arms of the Six Countries in which they are patented, without which none are real.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRO-GALVANIC CHAINS, for personal use—a safe, certain, and speedy remedy for Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Diseases. They weigh but two ounces, and are intended to be worn on the affected parts of the body. On the first application (in fact, in an instant) the system becomes light and invigorated, and the Head, Ear, and Tooth-ache, and all acute Pains, vanish in an extraordinary manner; also, in a few hours, and at most in a few days, the worst cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Deafness, Indigestion, Liver, Bilious, and Female Complaints, Constipation, Spasms, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and many other Chronic Diseases, are totally cradicated. Thousands of Testimonials of Cures, both from Private Persons and Medical Practitioners, in every part of the world, confirm those facts. In the "Life" of that remarkable Divine, Dr. Kitto, it says,—"The instant I applied a small Pulvermacher's Chain I felt a pleasant electric current pass through my system, and immediately my patus left me," He was the greatest sufferer ever known, especially from Deafness, Paralysis, and Rheumatism. Adopted by the Acadenie de Medecine, Paris; and Rewarded at the Great Exhibition of 1856. Deemed worthy of high eulogium in the Works and Writings of those great Philosophers and eminent Physicians, Sir C. Locock

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. The American's PILL OF HEALTH.

Price is, 14d, and 2s, 9d, per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very ossential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its adutary effects. The stomach will specify regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick companying each box.

PERSONS of a FILL MADIT.

ompanying each box.
PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache. giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by

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12 Table Spoons do.	1 16	0	2	14	0	. 8	0	0	3	12	0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 1 1	. 0	2	0	. 0	2	4	0	2	14	0
12 Dessert Spoons, do.	1	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	14	0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 1	3 0	1	4	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
& Sance Ladles ando.	0 8	3 0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	13	0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0	7 0	0	10	6	0	11	0	0	13	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls	0 6	8	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	14	0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0	1 8	0	2	6	0	3	0	0	3	8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0	3 6	0	5	6	0	6	0	0	7	0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers do.	1	0 0	1	10	0	1	14	0	1	18	0
1 Butter Knife do	0	8 0	0	. 5	0	0	6	0	0	11/4	0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0.1	2 0	0	16		0	17	6	1	. 0	0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 1	o o	0	15	0	Õ	18	0	1	1	0
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